U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

PB-259 663

State Environmental Programs: A Compendium of Federal and State Programs Prepared for the Congressional Delegations

Environmental Protection Agency, Kansas City, Mo Region VII

1976

EP 1.2:
St2/976
copy 2

295005

PB 259 663

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

A Compendium of Federal and State Programs Prepared for the Congressional Delegations

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
REGION VII

FY 1976

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

192

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No. PB-259 663

4. Title and Subtitle

State Environmental Programs: A Compendium of Federal and State Programs Prepared for the Congressional Delegations

5. Report Date
1976

6.

7. Author(s)

8. Performing Organization Rept. No.

9. Performing Organization Name and Address

Environmental Protection Agency
Kansas City, Missouri
Region VII

10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.

11. Contract/Grant No.

12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address

13. Type of Report & Period Covered

14.

15. Supplementary Notes
(PC A09/MF A01)

16. Abstracts

This booklet contains information on each of the programs currently administered by Region VII, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is intended to supplement the information provided in response to letters and during telephone conversations regarding environmental matters in the states of the region.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

*Air pollution abatement,
*Water pollution abatement,
*Regional planning,

Projects,
Environmental surveys,
Environmental impacts,
Protection,
Organizations,
Objectives,

Licenses,
State government,
Grants,
Construction,
Pesticides,
Manpower,

Specialized training,
Environmental impact statements,
Research,
Law enforcement,
Potable water,
Federal assistance programs,
Technology,
Solid waste disposal,
Radiation,
Noise pollution,
Iowa,
Nebraska,
Kansas,
Missouri.

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

Central Plains Region(United States).

17c. COSATI Field/Group 13 B

18. Availability Statement National Technical Information Service Springfield, Virginia 22161	19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 192p
	20. Security Class (This Page UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price 7.50/3.00

The Superintendent of Documents

classification number is:

EP 1.2:
St2/976

UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VII
1735 BALTIMORE – ROOM 249
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI – 64108

Office of the
Regional Administrator

October 1975

This booklet contains information on each of the programs currently administered by Region VII, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is intended to supplement the information provided in response to your letters and during our telephone conversations regarding environmental matters in your State.

In presenting our assessment of the several State environmental program efforts, the Federal effort by EPA has been emphasized; however, to give you a more complete picture, we have commented on the State and local efforts as well. While a few of these comments may appear critical, I want to assure you that we have excellent overall working relationships with State and local officials and agency staffs and it has been our practice to have frequent discussions of policy matters, programs, and projects with them. State and local opinions have very strong influence on my decisions.

If you should wish additional information on any of the subjects presented, please do not hesitate calling on either me or members of my staff at any time. We stand ready to be of assistance to you and can be reached by telephone 816/374-5495.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome H Svore

Jerome H. Svore

INDEX

Page

Intergovernmental and Congressional Affairs 1

Office of Public Affairs 1a

Organization Charts, EPA 2

A Perspective of Region VII 4

Major Issues and Problems 6

EPA Region VII Objectives, FY-1976 11

Interaction of Environmental Programs and Agriculture 14

Water Strategy 16

Legislative Authorities 17

Regional Programs

- Planning 20
- Air Pollution Control 21
- Water Pollution Control 27
- Permits 29
- Construction Grants 30
- Pesticides 31
- Manpower and Training 32
- Environmental Impact Statements 35
- Federal Activities 36
- Research and Technical Programs 37
- Solid Waste Management 48
- Radiation 50
- Noise Abatement and Control 51
- Drinking Water Supplies 52
- Enforcement 53

Glossary 59

Appendix - State Index 60

REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. Ronald R. Ritter, Intergovernmental and Congressional Relations Officer, is the regional liaison officer of the offices of the Governors, the State Legislators, and local government officials and also serves as the Agency staff member of the Federal Regional Council. He represents the region in meetings with Mayors and other local officials and maintains liaison with League of Municipalities and Association of County Officials.

The Regional Office works closely with State legislative committees to advise them of Federal requirements to be considered in drafting environmental legislation required by the cooperating State operating agencies. Draft bills are referred to the Regional Counsel, Mr. John Morse, for review and analysis.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

We are endeavoring to provide every member of each Congressional delegation as complete information as possible on specific situations of interest. We will respond to your direct inquiry and try to anticipate your needs to answers in advance many of your constituent requests.

We expect the Air and Water Pollution Control programs will continue to be the focus of attention in Region VII. However, as statutory deadlines approach for certain actions related to pesticide manufacture and application, the number of inquiries should increase. Additionally, implementation of National primary drinking water standards, with the related state and local activity requirements, will result in increased questioning by constituents.

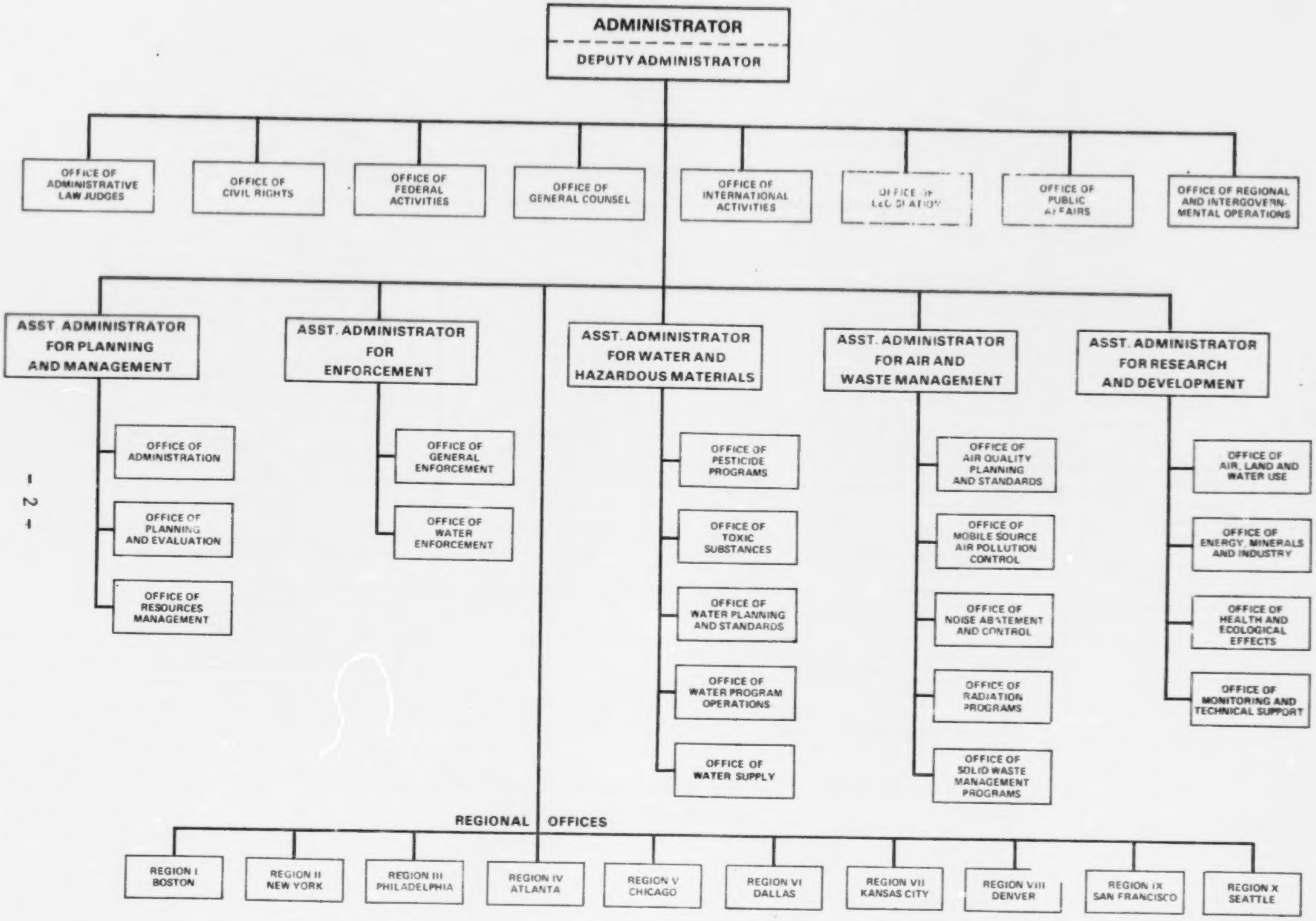
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Public Affairs Office represents the Regional Administrator and the Agency in relations with the press, television, radio, and other information media.

The office maintains an inventory of publications, a film library and other audio-visual materials, and exhibits in order to provide assistance and support to Agency programs and respond to informational needs of various groups and organizations.

Requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act are also processed through the Public Affairs Office.

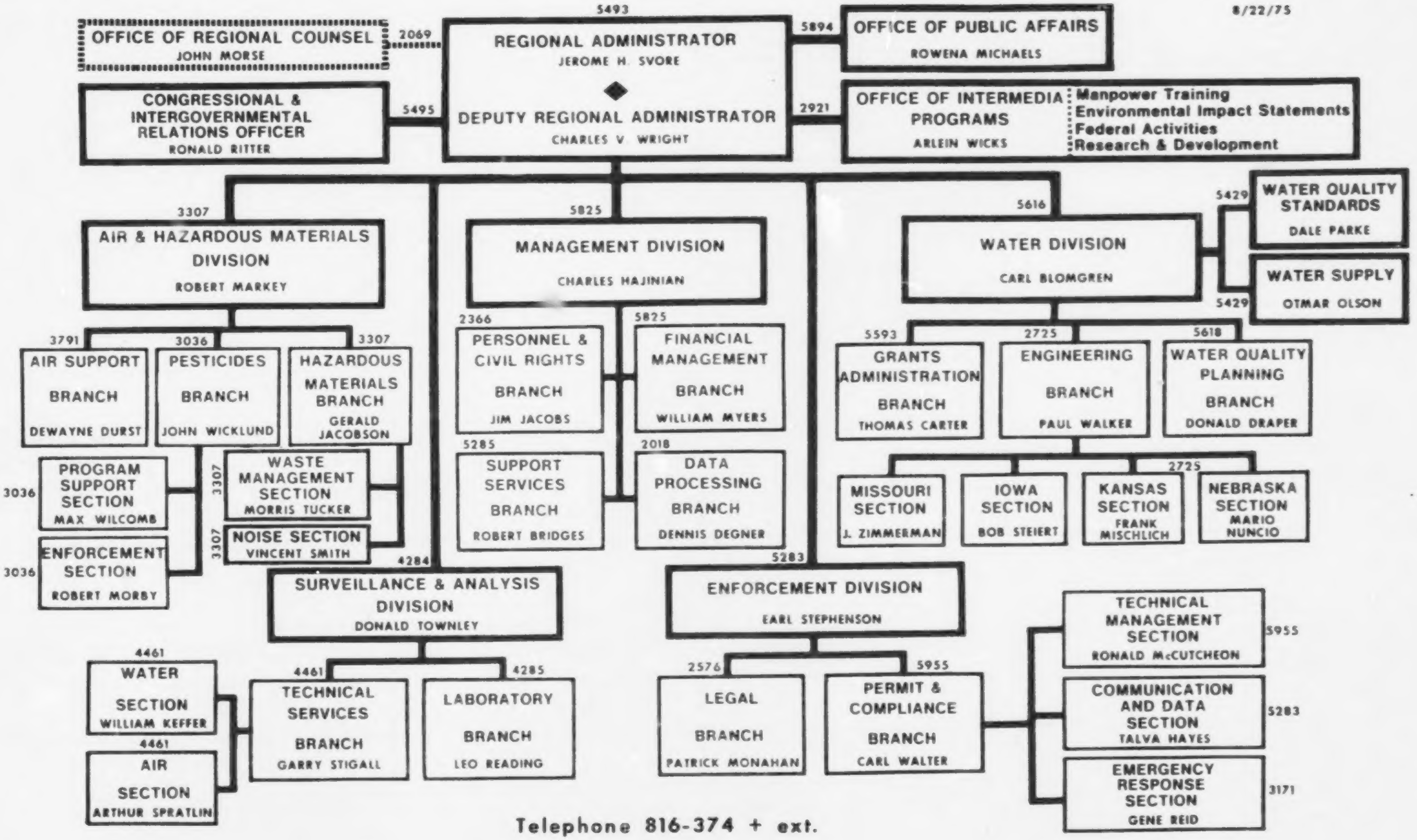
U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY


ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
OFFICE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF REGIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OFFICE OF RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENFORCEMENT
OFFICE OF GENERAL ENFORCEMENT
OFFICE OF WATER ENFORCEMENT
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OFFICE OF WATER PLANNING AND STANDARDS
OFFICE OF WATER PROGRAM OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF WATER SUPPLY
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR FOR AIR AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY PLANNING AND STANDARDS
OFFICE OF MOBILE SOURCE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
OFFICE OF NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL
OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF AIR, LAND AND WATER USE
OFFICE OF ENERGY, MINERALS AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS
OFFICE OF MONITORING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT
REGIONAL OFFICES
REGION I BOSTON
REGION II NEW YORK
REGION III PHILADELPHIA
REGION IV ATLANTA
REGION V CHICAGO
REGION VI DALLAS
REGION VII KANSAS CITY
REGION VIII DENVER
REGION IX SAN FRANCISCO
REGION X SEATTLE

ORGANIZATION CHART

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - REGION VII

8/22/75


5493
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
JEROME H. SVORE
DEPUTY REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
CHARLES V. WRIGHT
2069
OFFICE OF REGIONAL COUNSEL
JOHN MORSE
5495
CONGRESSIONAL & INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS OFFICER
RONALD RITTER
5894
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ROWENA MICHAELS
2921
OFFICE OF INTERMEDIA PROGRAMS
ARLEIN WICKS
Manpower Training
Environmental Impact Statements
Federal Activities
Research & Development
3307
AIR & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION
ROBERT MARKEY
3791
AIR SUPPORT BRANCH
DEWAYNE DURST
3036
PESTICIDES BRANCH
JOHN WICKLUND
3307
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BRANCH
GERALD JACOBSON
3036
PROGRAM SUPPORT SECTION
MAX WILCOMB
3036
ENFORCEMENT SECTION
ROBERT MORBY
3307
WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTION
MORRIS TUCKER
3307
NOISE SECTION
VINCENT SMITH
5825
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
CHARLES HAJINIAN
2366
PERSONNEL & CIVIL RIGHTS BRANCH
JIM JACOBS
5825
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH
WILLIAM MYERS
5285
SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH
ROBERT BRIDGES
2018
DATA PROCESSING BRANCH
DENNIS DEGNER
5616
WATER DIVISION
CARL BLOMGREN
5429
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
DALE PARKE
5429
WATER SUPPLY
OTMAR OLSON
5593
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
THOMAS CARTER
2725
ENGINEERING BRANCH
PAUL WALKER
5618
WATER QUALITY PLANNING BRANCH
DONALD DRAPER
2725
MISSOURI SECTION
J. ZIMMERMAN
IOWA SECTION
BOB STEIERT
KANSAS SECTION
FRANK MISCHLICH
NEBRASKA SECTION
MARIO NUNCIO
4284
SURVEILLANCE & ANALYSIS DIVISION
DONALD TOWNLEY
4461
TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH
GARRY STIGALL
4285
LABORATORY BRANCH
LEO READING
4461
WATER SECTION
WILLIAM KEFFER
4461
AIR SECTION
ARTHUR SPRATLIN
5283
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
EARL STEPHENSON
2576
LEGAL BRANCH
PATRICK MONAHAN
5955
PERMIT & COMPLIANCE BRANCH
CARL WALTER
5955
TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT SECTION
RONALD McCUTCHEON
5283
COMMUNICATION AND DATA SECTION
TALVA HAYES
3171
EMERGENCY RESPONSE SECTION
GENE REID

Telephone 816-374 + ext.

A PERSPECTIVE OF REGION VII

The Region VII of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency consists of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

The economy of the four states is based on agriculture or "agribusiness". The Region, with only 5.4 percent of the national population, contains 21 percent of the productive cropland in the country.

Iowa is the country's No. 1 corn state

Kansas is the No. 1 wheat state.

The region supplies 43 percent of the nation's market cattle and 44 percent of the nation's butcher hogs.

Agribusiness, including farm income, in the four states amounts to approximately $45 billion annually.

The associated environmental problems and technical challenges they produce strongly influence the environmental quality and research needs of the Region. Economical technical solutions are needed for 1) ammonia removal from effluents; 2) erosion and sediment control; 3) ground water contamination; 4) environmental impact of irrigation; 5) pesticide management and 6) land disposal of sewage. The impact of regulations and guidelines that would impose a heavy economic burden on agribusiness in the absence of proven, economic solutions to technical problems will affect the entire nation, both nutritionally and economically.

Environmental problems in the metropolitan areas are similar to those found in all large cities. A significant problem for both rural and urban areas is finding a means to achieve proper treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes.

Energy requirements, at the moment,are being met in Region VII. The prices of gasoline and diesel fuels have increased sharply, but serious shortages have not occurred. Nuclear energy sources are now bolstering electrical power supplies. The shortage of clean fossil fuel is creating the present major problem in electrical power generation. High sulphur coal is plentiful in the region but adequate supply of sulphur emission control equipment is not currently available and technological development in this field has been slow.

There may possibly develop a very real problem in supplying natural or manufactured gas for grain drying.

EPA Regional Office is well aware of the energy problem in agriculture and the problem is being addressed to our Headquarters because of its importance.

MAJOR ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

WATER

1. Agricultural and surface runoff are problems in every river basin with quantities of nutrients, organics and bacteria entering the waterways.

2. Pollution of streams from feedlot sources continue to be a major problem.

3. Nonpoint sources of fecal coliform and ammonia wastes will be major obstacles to obtaining full water quality standards compliance. Increased emphasis is being given to the solution of nonpoint sources of pollution. A national strategy has been formulated and policy and procedures have been developed for consideration of the problem.

4. The states have all implemented water pollution control programs which satisfy State and Federal regulations.

5. Program objectives of the states may, at times, disagree with the Federal government goals but satisfactory working relationships are maintained.

6. A few raw sewage discharges into the Kansas and Missouri Rivers are a continuing problem.

7. Strip mining in southeastern Kansas has caused an acidic condition in receiving streams.

8. Full funding of the Omaha, Nebraska, secondary treatment projects would obligate all of the States' construction grant allocation. The delay in funding of all construction of the Papillion Creek and Missouri River plants will make it impossible to meet the July 1, 1977 deadline for secondary treatment. A similar situation exists for some major projects in Iowa and Missouri.

9. The requirements of Public Law 92-500 increase the States' work load, but the Act also provides additional funding which has been lacking in the past. This Federal funding improves the prospects for increased State staffing which is needed to permit the achievement of more satisfactory water pollution control programs. The States, however, are experiencing difficulties in obtaining and maintaining staffs to respond to the comprehensive and demanding provisions of the new law's requirements.

10. The allocated construction grants funds to the States in Region VII are not generally adequate. The increased Federal/State grants and the broadening of eligibility to include collection systems and other facilities have created a greater need. While there has been substantial improvement in the FY-1976 allocations to the States, the grant monies could, in all states except Kansas, be completely used by the larger metropolitan areas needs. In three of the states a number of the projects on the priority list must be postponed until additional grant monies are made available.

AIR

High background particulate levels may prevent meeting ambient air quality standards for particulates in 1976.

In Iowa legal authority is needed to permit the promulgation of regulations to control complex sources and hazardous pollution sources. Additional personnel and funding are needed to achieve goals if legislative backing is provided.

In Kansas funding and personnel do not meet the requirements stated in the Implementation Plan but this should not unduly hamper the State's effort.

In Missouri inadequate manpower and fiscal resources have hampered progress in developing an effective state-wide enforcement program. A more positive approach,including court action as needed, is required to enforce state regulations.

In Nebraska the program is hampered by a lack of funds and personnel.

SOLID WASTES

Increased concern and effort, at all governmental levels, are required to gain necessary improvements in the various aspects of solid waste management.

All four states have solid waste processing and disposal site permit requirements with varying weaknesses in their laws; however, open dumps and open burning sites are being closed. Implementation of the permit systems requires additional funds and personnel to provide technical assistance, plan review, inspection and enforcement services to local solid waste agencies. All state agencies are hampered by lack of resources. In addition, the permit programs have produced a wider recognition of the hazardous waste disposal problems and each state agency has undertaken a survey of the generation of these wastes to form a base for developing a state control strategy. Resource recovery efforts for both solid and hazardous wastes will contribute to the long-range solution of both disposal problems and are being investigated by three state agencies--Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Iowa's Solid waste law requiring permits for solid waste processing and disposal sites became effective June 30, 1975, and approximately 70 percent of the state population is served by adequate facilities. The state solid waste management plan, completed in 1974, is still under review for the Governor's approval. State legislation is limited but adequate to provide for disposal control.

Kansas has excellent legislation which required registration of all solid waste processing and disposal sites by July 1975, and permits for all by June 30, 1976. The progress of the county planning program, completed during 1974, was exceptional despite the lack of visibility and insufficient manpower and funding for the state program. Approximately 70 percent of the state's population is served by adequate sites and facilities.

Missouri had excellent solid waste legislation; however, the 1975 legislature amended the requirements for collection systems and local planning to the extent of ineffectiveness. The state program requires additional manpower and resources to conduct the processing and disposal permit requirements of their law and to investigate hazardous waste and resource recovery needs. Approximately 55 percent of the state's population is served by permitted sites and facilities.

Nebraska has a solid waste management plan adopted by the Governor which recommends the passage of comprehensive solid waste legislation. The proposed act was introduced in the 1975 session; however, action was postponed until 1976. The state solid waste agency requires improved problem recognition by state legislators and state and local administrators. The agency completed a study of the abandoned automobile problem in FY-1975. Approximately 35 percent of the state's population is served by permitted sites and facilities.

RADIATION

State radiation control progress in Region VII has been hindered by lack of funding and personnel. Low salary scales have created employee retention problems, reducing program effectiveness and continuity in some cases.

Iowa is the only state not having a comprehensive state radiation control law. The Iowa Department of Environmental

Quality has been given legislative authority to regulate transportation, storage and burial of radioactive wastes. The Duane Arnold Nuclear Center is in operation near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and plans are being made for additional nuclear power plants in Iowa.

The Kansas radiation control program is active in all areas. The construction permit public hearings will be held soon for the Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station to be built near Burlington, Kansas. The plant will be part of the SNUPPS system (Standardized Nuclear Unit Power Plant system).

The radiation control program in Missouri is very small in comparison to the number of radiation sources in the State. Additional personnel are needed to carry out environmental aspects of the program. Two SNUPPS units are being planned for construction near Jefferson City.

The Nebraska program has had almost a complete turnover of personnel in the last year. The surveillance program has been continued around Cooper Nuclear Station and Fort Calhoun Station, both of which are operating nuclear power plants.

PESTICIDES

Local problems are the lack of laboratory facilities, need to continue state registration, special local needs registration, emergency use of pesticides and determination of the number of pesticide users to be certified.

There is a lack of personnel, technical expertise and funding to fully implement the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

Iowa has formally submitted a State Plan for the certification of pesticide applicators which has been approved by EPA, contingent upon the promulgation of four proposed rules. The Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service is in the process of developing pesticide applicator training manuals utilizing the EPA Core Manual and anticipates conducting a state-wide training program in the fall of 1975.

In Kansas and Missouri training of private and commercial applicators is planned to begin in November 1975. A finalized State Plan for certification of applicators is expected by October for both states. State plans for certification to register pesticides for special local needs will probably be developed by December in Missouri. Kansas may or may not exercise this option.

Nebraska has state enabling legislation under consideration. Development of an applicator training and certification program is dependent upon passage of this enabling legislation.

NOISE

Suitable state legislation with appropriate resources are needed to implement control action. The Governors of the States of this Region have designated the noise control agencies.

On October 29, 1974, St. Louis County, Missouri, passed an ordinance to control the emission of noise and the generation of vibrations. The associated noise program by the St. Louis County Department of Community Health and Medical Care is helping to ensure a better quality of life for the citizens of St. Louis County through its efforts to limit community noise exposure.

Nebraska has noise control legislation for motor vehicles with a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more. The noise control program for these vehicles will reduce the impact of this noise source upon Nebraska citizens and aid in enforcement of Federal noise regulations governing interstate motor carriers.

Several state and local governments have expressed a desire for a noise control program if Federal funds were available to assist them.

ENFORCEMENT

As the states are authorized to take over the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, it is anticipated the state enforcement programs will grow stronger.

In FY-1975 over 70 oil spill cases were referred to the Coast Guard and/or the U.S. Attorney. Approximately 76 pesticide cases were handled by the issuance of a complaint. Under Section 309 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 76 Administrative Orders have been issued.

EPA REGION VII OBJECTIVES - FY-1976

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

1. Development and approval of compliance schedules to meet emission limitations in approved State Implementation Plans.

2. Implementation of EPA's Clean Fuels Policy which is designed to facilitate the attainment of the primary (health related) sulfur oxides standards in critical metropolitan areas while minimizing the adverse effects of sulfur oxides control on fuel supplies.

3. Approval and implementation of transportation control plans as required by law. Evaluation of need for legislative relief from impractical requirements.

4. Formulation and adoption of a policy to prevent "significant deterioration" of air quality in presently clean areas.

5. Develop adequate monitoring and data handling facilities to determine when and if air quality standards are being met.

6. Develop long range land use planning procedures to insure that urban development (including construction of complex sources, i.e., shopping centers, stadiums, airports, highways) does not cause air quality standards to be exceeded.

7. Develop appropriate mathematical models to assist in the analysis of the impact of new and complex sources on air quality.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1. Fund and administer construction grant projects.

2. Completion of all Section 303(e) Basin Water Quality Management Plans (PL 92-500), including waste load allocation in all water quality limited segments.

3. Monitor Section 208 area-wide planning efforts (PL 92-500).

ENFORCEMENT

1. Enforce compliance with NPDES permits issued.

2. Enforce compliance with Section 311 of the Water Quality Act of 1972 which addresses itself to spills of oil and hazardous materials.

3. Enforce compliance of (air quality) emission limitation schedules.

TRAINING (Air and Water)

1. Develop manpower resource data.

2. Identify needs for training and manpower development.

3. Provide technical assistance to state and local agencies in meeting manpower needs.

PESTICIDES

Encourage enactment of enabling legislation (or modifying of present laws) for state participation in the functions authorized by the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.

SOLID WASTES

Assist the states in completing solid waste planning, continuation of training, and implementation of state legislation.

RADIATION

1. Protect public health and insure environmental quality with respect to environmental ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

2. Coordinate ambient and source radiation monitoring networks and radiation laboratory quality control efforts.

3. Promote and assist development and updating of state radiological response plans.

4. Assist state training efforts.

NOISE

Assist state and local agencies in development and implementation of Noise Legislation and control programs as depicted in PL 92-574.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

1. Implementation of National drinking water standards.
2. Technical assistance to state water supply programs.

INTERACTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND AGRICULTURE

Major pollution control program efforts in the agricultural area might be expected to be of special interest since agriculture is continually cited as the source of our number one water pollution problem and is our number one income producer in Region VII.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act have recognized the existence of substantial agricultural impacts on the task of water quality improvement. Under Section 304(e) of the Act, the Administrator is required to issue, within one year after enactment, information including (1) guidelines for identifying and evaluating the nature and extent of nonpoint sources of pollutants, and (2) processes, procedures and methods to control such pollution resulting from agricultural and silvicultural activities. EPA promptly contracted to develop the information required. Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City, Missouri, was awarded the contract to develop "Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating the Nature and Extent of Nonpoint Sources of Pollutants" and the Economic Research Service of USDA was asked to establish "Processes, Procedures and Methods to Control Nonpoint Sources of Pollutants". Both of these efforts have been completed.

Approximately 600 permits have been issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to feedlots in Region VII. The Region and the States administering the NPDES program have issued NPDES permits both to large feedlots and to small feedlots that contribute significant levels of pollutants to waterways.

As a result of the decision in the suit National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) vs. Train, the scope of the NPDES program pertaining to agricultural sources of pollution may be increased dramatically in the next few months.

The Region is issuing NPDES permits in Iowa. The State is continuing to review plans and specifications for all livestock waste control systems and to issue state operating permits concurrently with the issuance of NPDES permits.

Kansas has incorporated the NPDES program into its existing State feedlot permit operations. Recent increases in technical staffs at district offices should increase capabilities of that States agricultural program.

Missouri is using the NPDES permit program for agricultural sources not covered by the existing "letter of approval" program.

Nebraska has actively implemented the NPDES program for large and small feedlots.

PESTICIDES

The impact of our Pesticides Regulations will be felt in the agricultural community since agriculture is a major user of insecticides and herbicides. Pesticide producers will remain high priority in the regulatory approach; however pesticide use investigation will be given new emphasis.

The certification of pesticide applicators directly affects the agricultural community. The state certification programs will improve the applicator's competency to properly use not only pesticides but all agricultural chemicals with the net result of reducing adverse effects on the environment.

AIR POLLUTION

There may be an interaction between agriculture and air pollution with respect to fugitive dust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions are natural or man-made dusts (particulate matter only) that become airborne due to the forces of wind and/or man's activity. Emissions from fugitive dust sources, including farming operations have been known to exist for some time; however, no quantifiable estimates of the impact of such sources on air quality were available at the time of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) development. Subsequent studies have confirmed that fugitive dust emissions can create high ambient concentrations of particulate matter. However, fugitive dust control strategies are considered to be socially disruptive and unreasonable and even with these controls, national standards would probably be violated due to the existence of natural wind-blown dust during dry-weather periods. Also, the Clean Air Act (CAA) does not allow EPA to adopt a control strategy that is not adequate to attain national standards (such as a strategy to implement only "reasonable" controls). For these reasons, EPA is seeking an amendment to the CAA that would provide the Agency with flexibility in dealing with Air Quality Control Regions with fugitive dust problems.

WATER STRATEGY

The Regional strategy conforms with the national water quality strategy of attacking principally point source discharge water pollution in areas where it is more serious and preserving existing high quality waters.

Each state of the Region has presented its FY-1976 program plan and has established a priority project list for wastewater treatment facility construction grants to municipalities. These state programs are consistent with the national strategy and either have been approved or are under review by the Regional Administrator. Full implementation of the state plan and timely progress on all needed waste treatment facilities may be hindered by the lack of adequate Federal allocation of construction grant funds in three states. The lack of adequate state resources, both funds and personnel, may also be a deterrent.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES

The basic statutory authority of EPA is established by nine pieces of Federal legislation. They are:

1. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, PL 92-500.

2. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, PL 91-604.

3. Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, PL 93-319.

4. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, PL 92-516.

5. Noise Control Act of 1972, PL 92-574.

6. Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, PL 89-272, as amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, PL 91-512.

7. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, PL 91-190.

8. Safe Drinking Water Act, PL 93-523.

9. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, PL-92-532.

Major regulations are as follows:

GENERAL

1. 40 CFR Part 6 - Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Regulation required by National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order 11514 to provide basis for the agency's implementation. Regulation requires environmental assessments of all projects to be filed with grant application including an analysis of all alternatives, and requires a public hearing to be held on all projects explaining the possible environmental effects.

GRANTS & OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. 40 CFR Part 30 - General Grant Regulations and Procedures. Contains policies and procedures applicable to all grants awarded by the Agency, and is designed to achieve maximum uniformity throughout all grant programs.

3. 40 CFR Part 35 - State and local assistance. Basic regulation which provides for Federal grants in aid of construction of waste treatment works including User Charges and Industrial Cost Recovery. Provides for implementation of the Act requiring the costs for operation and maintenance of the treatment works to be proportionately reallocated to all users, and requiring industrial users to reimburse the applicant their proportionate share based on use of the Federal share of the capital cost of the project. It further provides that 50 percent of the industrial revenues received by the applicant will be retained for expansion and reconstruction, and 50 percent to be returned to the Federal Treasury.

AIR PROGRAMS

4. 40 CFR Part 51 - Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control regulations.

5. 40 CFR Part 52 - Approval of State plans, including regulations, and promulgation of Federal regulations which comprise the control strategy designed to attain and maintain the national standards.

6. 40 CFR Part 55 - Requirements for fuel-burning air pollution sources eligible for compliance date extensions under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act.

7. 40 CFR Part 60 - Standards of Performance for specified categories of new and modified stationary sources.

8. 40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Specifies emission standards and methods of control for asbestos, Beryllium, and mercury for specific categories of sources.

WATER PROGRAMS

9. 40 CFR Part 124 - State participation in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

10. 40 CFR Part 125 - Implementation of the NPDES program.

11. 40 CFR Part 128 - Pretreatment Standards for Pollutants Discharged by Industry into Publicly Owned Treatment Works. Regulation provides protection of publicly owned treatment works from incompatible industrial wastes and is intended to prevent the discharge of pollutants which would pass through such treatment works inadequately treated.

12. 40 CFR Part 129 - Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards are established for specific listed toxic materials.

13. 40 CFR Part 133 - Secondary Treatment. Publication defining secondary treatment which is applicable to the effluent discharged from municipal waste treatment plants.

14. Guideline - Alternate Waste Management Techniques for Best Practicable Waste Treatment. Proposed for Public Comment March 1974, U.S. EPA identifies the current known techniques, summarizes the technology, and includes an extensive bibliography.

DRINKING WATER

15. 40 CFR 141 - Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards.

16. 40 CFR 142 - Implementation and Enforcement of National Primary Drinking Water Standards.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM

17. 40 CFR 162 - Registration, re-registration and classification procedures for pesticides.

18. 40 CFR 165 - Disposal and storage of pesticides and pesticide containers.

19. 40 CFR 166 - Exemption of Federal and State agencies for use of pesticides under emergency conditions.

20. 40 CFR 167 - Registration of pesticide producing establishments, submission of pesticide reports.

21. 40 CFR 168 - Rules of practice governing proceedings conducted in the assessment of civil penalties.

22. 40 CFR 169 - Books and records of pesticide production and distribution.

23. 40 CFR 170 - Worker protection standards for agricultural pesticides.

24. 40 CFR 171 - Certification of pesticide applicators.

25. 40 CFR 172 - Experimental use permits.

PLANNING

Sections 201, 208, and 303(e) of Public Law 92-500 specify three principal types of plans. These plans provide necessary information for implementation of many other Sections of the Act.

The Basinwide plans specified under Section 303(e) consider, by segment of stream, the effects of discharges on the condition of the receiving water. Section 303(e) planning provides schedules for the construction of remedial works for municipal and industrial point sources (and ultimately nonpoint sources) to achieve water quality standards and meet the desired water quality improvements. These plans provide the management structure which sets the priorities for processing construction grants and discharge permits. The basin plans currently being developed generally provide management strategy for the next five years and sets schedules to meet the goals of the Act.

Plans developed under Section 208 have areawide application. Areawide plans are developed for designated areas having substantial water quality problems due to urban-industrial concentrations or other factors. Pollution from nonpoint sources, such as urban run-off, is a major factor to be considered along with point source discharges, and land use considerations may be necessary for the control of water pollution. Their primary purpose is to evaluate in detail the most cost effective way for the point sources to meet the schedules established in the basinwide plans (Section 303(e). Areawide plans document the evaluation of alternative sites and alternative treatment technology which provide the basis for construction of municipal treatment facilities. These plans normally assess needs for the next 15-20 years, focusing on attainment of the 1983 goals of the Act.

Section 201 plans are limited to a single waste treatment project and are a pre-requisite to the awarding of a grant for plan and specification development (Step 2) or construction (step 3). A "201" plan (Step 1) is also eligible for a grant.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 (CAA) required the Administrator to set national ambient air quality standards, establish requirements for preparation, adoption, and submittal of State Implementation Plans (SIP), standards of performance for new stationary sources, emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, and emission standards for mobile sources. The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act Amendments of 1974 required the Administrator to review each SIP to determine if control regulations for stationary fuel combustion sources could be relaxed without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and to coordinate with Federal Energy Administration (FEA) in identifying fuel combustion sources which are eligible for orders to burn coal and establishing dates on which FEA prohibition orders are to become effective.

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards were published on April 30, 1971, at 36 FR 8186. Standards were set on two bases, public health (primary standards) and public welfare (secondary standards). The primary standards are to be attained as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the approval of an SIP. The secondary standards are to be attained within a "reasonable time". Reasonable time is defined as the time required to design, fabricate, and install reasonable available control technology, as defined in Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 51. States may, however, postpone application of such measures in cases where the control strategy would have severe adverse economic or social impact. The current standards are:

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Contaminant	Primary	Secondary
Sulfur Oxides	a. 80 ug/m^3 (0.03 ppm) annual arithmetic mean	a. 1300 ug/m^3 (0.5 ppm) 3-hr concentration*
	b. 365 ug/m^3 (0.14 ppm) 24-hr concentration*	
Particulate Matter	a. 75 ug/m^3 annual geometric mean	a. 60 ug/m^3 annual geometric mean
	b. 260 ug/m^3 24-hr concentration*	b. 150 ug/m^3 24-hr concentration*

Carbon Monoxide	a. 10 mg/m^3 (9ppm) max. 8-hr concentration*	same
	b. 40 mg/m^3 (35 ppm) max. 1-hr concentration*	same
Oxidants	160 ug/m^3 (0.08 ppm) max. 1-hr concentration*	same
Hydrocarbons	160 ug/m^3 (0.24 ppm) max. 3-hr (6-9 am) concentration*	same
Nitrogen	100 ug/m^3 (0.05 ppm) annual arithmetic mean	same

*Maximum value not to be exceeded more than one per year.

The States were required to prepare an Implementation Plan to attain and maintain the ambient air quality standards in accordance with Section 110 of the CAA. The regulations for preparation, adoption, and submittal were originally published in the Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 138, August 14, 1971. Amendments and revisions to these regulations have been made in the following:

36 F.R. 20513, October 23, 1971
36 F.R. 22398, November 25, 1971
36 F.R. 24002, December 17, 1971
36 F.R. 25233, December 20, 1971
37 F.R. 26310, December 9, 1972
38 F.R. 3083, February 1, 1973
38 F.R. 15194, June 8, 1973
38 F.R. 15834, June 18, 1973
38 F.R. 15958, June 19, 1973
38 F.R. 22025, August 15, 1973
39 F.R. 16122, May 7, 1974
39 F.R. 16343, May 8, 1974
39 F.R. 20061, June 6, 1974
40 F.R. 18167, April 25, 1975

On January 31, 1973, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued an order in the case of Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et. al. v. Environmental Protection Agency (Case No. 72-1522) and seven related cases. That order directed the Administrator of EPA to again review all SIP's which were approved on May 31, 1972, to determine if they contained measures necessary to insure maintenance of standards. This review revealed that no SIP's had provisions to provide for maintenance of the NAAQS once they had been attained. Therefore, all SIP's were disapproved with respect to maintenance of standards (Federal Register, Vol. 30, No. 45). One of the provisions of EPA required the states to have procedures to prevent the construction of buildings, structures, or facilities which might cause an increase in pollution because of associated traffic generation (commonly called "indirect sources"). Also, the states were required to perform a general analysis of each standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) to determine if the SIP was adequate to prevent the NAAQS from being exceeded in 1985, taking into account growth and development. If violations of the NAAQS were predicted in 1985 an area was to be designated as an Air Quality Maintenance Area (AQMA).

On May 30, 1972, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia decided the case of "Sierra Club v. Ruckelshaus" (Civil Action No. 72-1031) and issued an order which interpreted the CAA as requiring that, in addition to the attainment of the national standards, EPA was to prevent "significant deterioration" of air quality in those areas of the country in which air quality was already better than the standards. The order of the Court specifically required the Administrator to again review SIP's to determine whether the Plans permitted "significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is better than one or more of the secondary (ambient air quality) standards promulgated by the Administrator". The order also required that the Administrator announce his approval or disapproval of Plans with respect to this issue within four months of the decision. Finally, it required that the Administrator promulgate regulations where necessary to prevent "significant deterioration" for any state which lacked the necessary laws and/or regulations. In accordance with the Court's order, a review of SIP's was completed on September 30, 1972.

The review of SIP's pursuant to the court order dealt with a number of factors which are pertinent to the prevention of "significant deterioration" of air quality. Among these factors were States' legal authority to prevent deterioration, the manner in which States provided for growth, the extent to which States intended to achieve ambient air quality standards more stringent than the national standards, and the extent to which SIP's included procedures implementing a policy or requirement prohibiting "significant deterioration".

The above court decision was appealed. On November 1, 1972, the decision of the District Court was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on the basis of an opinion filed by the District Court on June 1, 1972.

The Administrator determined that no SIP had sufficient provisions to prevent "significant deterioration". Therefore, all

SIP's were disapproved in Federal Register, Volume 37, Number 217, November 9, 1972.

The U.S. Supreme Court stayed the effect of the District Court's decision pending its consideration and disposition of the case on application for a writ of certiorari. On June 11, 1973, the Supreme Court, by an equally divided court, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals; no opinion was issued.

On July 16, 1973, the Administrator published proposed regulations to prevent "significant deterioration" in Federal Register, Volume 30, Number 135. Because of the extreme complexity of the issue, four alternative proposals were made. If more detailed information concerning the specific proposals is desired, please refer to the July 16, 1973 Federal Register.

Following public comment on the July 16, 1973 proposal, EPA has developed a revised air quality control program which is responsible to definitions of "significant" air quality deterioration and corresponds to State land use policy. The regulations were proposed on August 27, 1974.

This proposal would allow for maximum state flexibility and discretion in assessing the air quality implications of major new sources of sulfur dioxide and particulates. The regulations establish a national procedural framework within which the states should act. Following public hearings each state would classify its presently clean areas into any one of three catetories:

1. A preservation area, in which very limited growth in emissions and deterioration of air quality would be allowed (Class I).

2. A moderate emission growth area, in which modest increases in emissions and deterioration of air quality could occur (Class II).

3. An intensive emissions growth area, in which emissions would be allowed to deteriorate air quality up to the national standards (Class III).

Upon promulgation of the "significant deterioration" regulations, all clean areas of each state would be classified as Class II areas. The Governor of each state would then be allowed 24 months in which to establish other classifications.

The regulations for "Prevention of Significant Deterioration" were promulgated on December 5, 1975. The promulgated regulations were essentially unchanged from those proposed on August 27, 1974.

The only significant change was that the 24-month time limit for Governors to reclassify areas was removed.

Ambient air quality is to be maintained within the prescribed limits for each significant deterioration area by a new source review procedure. New stationary air pollution sources in 19 specified categories will be required to apply to the Administrator for an approval prior to commencing construction. Issuance of an approval shall be based on a determination that emissions from the proposal source will not cause the pollutant limits specified in the significant deterioration area definitions or the NAAQS to be exceeded and that best available control technology will be installed. Provisions were made in the regulations for delegation of this authority to the state air pollution agencies and the EPA Region VII Office will be urging its states to request the delegation of this authority. Such a delegation should not place an additional work load on the state agencies since the review process is virtually identical to state's new source review procedures which are already being implemented.

The EPA has directed enforcement authority for Federal standards, such as the Federal New Source Performance Standards and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. However, there are provisions for delegation of this enforcement authority to the state air pollution agencies.

New Source Performance Standards were promulgated for the following source categories on December 23, 1971:

1. Fossil fuel-fired steam generating units (less than 250 million BTU/hr heat input).
2. Incinerators (less than 50 tons/day charging rate).
3. Portland cement plants
4. Nitric acid plants.
5. Sulfuric acid plants.

New Source Performance Standards were promulgated for seven additional source categories on March 8, 1974. The additional categories include:

1. Asphalt concrete plants.
2. Petroleum refineries.
3. Petroleum storage vessels.

4. Secondary lead smelters.

5. Secondary brass and bronze ingot production plants.

6. Iron and steel plants.

7. Sewage treatment plants (sludge incinerators).

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants were promulgated on April 6, 1973 for the following pollutants:

1. Asbestos.

2. Beryllium.

3. Mercury.

The specific source categories for which these standards apply are:

1. Asbestos mills.

2. Roadway surfacing and asbestos tailings.

3. Manufacturing with materials containing asbestos.

4. Demolition.

5. Extraction plants, ceramic plants, foundries, incinerators, and propellant plants which process Beryllium, Beryllium Oxide, Beryllium alloys, and Beryllium containing wastes.

6. Machine shops which process Beryllium, Beryllium Oxides, or any alloy when such alloy contains more than five percent Beryllium by weight.

7. Rocket motor test sites.

8. Stationary sources which process mercury ore to recover mercury and those which use mercury chlor-alkali cells to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal hydroxide.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Public Law 92-500 establishes two major goals in the interest of water pollution control. The first is to achieve, by July 1, 1983, water that is clean enough for swimming, other recreational uses, and for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife. The second is, by 1985, to have "no discharge of pollutants" to the nation's waterways. The law extends pollution control programs to all U.S. waters (previously only interstate waters were covered by Federal legislation).

The strict deadlines and strong enforcement provisions of the Law sets the stage for a coordinated series of specific actions that must be taken by Federal, State and local governments and industry.

All municipal waste treatment plants, in operation on July 1, 1977, must provide a minimum of secondary treatment.

By July 1, 1983, municipal waste treatment plants will be required to have as a minimum best practicable treatment. The Administrator has been charged with defining "secondary treatment" and "best practicable treatment" for publicly owned waste treatment plants. Secondary Treatment has been defined and Best Practicable Treatment requirements were proposed for public comment in March 1974. Many existing municipal waste treatment plants will not be able to meet these definitions. Enforcement of the provisions to meet these requirements will be through the NPDES permit program, established by PL 92-500.

All projects on which grants are now being made must be planned to meet the best practicable treatment definition. This requires that alternatives be evaluated for wastewater treatment and reuse, treatment and land application, and treatment and discharge.

Industries must be applying best practicable water pollution control technology by July 1, 1977, and best available technology by July 1, 1983. Definitions and guidelines for effluent discharges from industries to meet these levels of treatment are being determined by EPA and will be oriented by specific industries for the major industries involved. Most effluent guidelines for specific industries have been published.

The system of permits administered by EPA replaces the 1899 Refuse Act permit program administered by the Corps of Engineers. Discharges from any point source must have a permit. The law provides that the State agencies, certified by EPA, may issue the permits. It is necessary that each discharger file an application for a permit. Permits must have been been issued prior to December 31, 1974, to render an applicant immune from either governmental or citizen legal actions.

PERMITS

The States of Kansas and Nebraska were officially authorized on June 28, 1974 and June 12, 1974, respectively, to assume the NPDES permit program.

The State of Missouri was officially authorized to assume the NPDES permit program on October 30, 1974.

The State of Iowa has requested authority to undertake the NPDES permit program responsibility but its request did not meet EPA approval due to a lack of proper state legislation. It is anticipated that the state will meet requirements in FY-1976.

The working relationship between the States and the Regional Office personnel has been highly effective. The States have cooperated fully in drafting permits for water quality limited segments. The State sections of this booklet give a tabulation of the permits issued and those to be issued by June 30, 1976.

EPA Region VII will participate with the state agencies in monitoring stream water quality, the efficiencies of waste treatment facilities, and the strength of wastes discharged to the waters in the region. An estimated 72,000 analyses will be performed in the regional laboratory on samples collected primarily by EPA field crews. Analyses will also be performed at the request of other agencies, especially for unusual parameters requiring specialized equipment. Technical assistance will be provided on operation and maintenance of waste treatment facilities to help communities achieve NPDES permit requirements.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) authorizes EPA to award grants in the amount of 75 percent of the allowable project cost for the construction of publicly owned and operated waste treatment works. Grants can be made to any State, municipality or intermunicipal or interstate agency having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

The procedure for making grant awards begins with the State developing and submitting to the Regional Office plans for their pollution control actions. These plans include their priorities for the various individual projects. The Regional Office reviews and approves, or disapproves, these plans based on whether they promise reasonable, timely, and effective steps to implement the legislative goals. Approval of the State Plan is followed by the submission of the State's individual construction grant requests. Grant funds are allocated annually to each State based on a formula contained in the Act.

Projects to be considered for funding under the Act must be certified by the appropriate State water pollution control agency as entitled to priority over such other works in the State in accordance with any applicable State plan under Section 303(e) of the Act. Following such certification of priority, the application is transmitted to the EPA Regional Office for grant processing.

Upon receipt of an application for a grant, the Regional Office makes a thorough review of the project and its compliance with applicable laws and regulations. If these reviews are positive, a grant of 75 percent of the eligible cost is made and the project management is monitored by our Regional engineers and Grants Administration specialists. On completion of the project, the end result is reviewed for compliance with program requirements and an audit may be conducted to determine allowability of costs incurred by the grantee.

The four states have major projects involving achievement of secondary or best practicable treatment objectives. In all but Kansas, a few major projects could utilize an entire state allocation if completely funded. Therefore, major projects will have to be phased to enable other high priority needs to be met. Close cooperation between applicants, State agencies, and EPA is necessary to maintain a viable water pollution control program.

PESTICIDES

Public Law 92-516, Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA), passed in October 1972, involves the State for the first time in cooperative enforcement, registration, certification and training efforts, as authorized in the Act.

The cooperative efforts will require additional resources for the State agencies, as it must be considered that none presently are sufficiently staffed to operate as portions of the law become effective up to October 1976.

There is an essential need for training to be made available to those candidates for certification as applicators. This is authorized in the FEPCA and should commence in FY-1976. This will be a function of combined responsibility between the state agency and the Cooperative Extension Service. It is expected EPA will provide guidance and resource assistance.

Enforcement actions are coordinated with the Department of Agriculture, a cooperative arrangement whereby the State and Federal efforts augment each other's functions well. We are in contact as problems arise and advise the state of all major enforcement efforts as they are implemented. A cooperative enforcement agreement has been developed with Nebraska State Department of Agriculture.

Virtually no economic impact is contemplated. Eventual classification of pesticides and certification of applicators (1976) should not cause any economic impact. If it should be considered at all, the needs for the state agencies will be greater and require additional resources.

The EPA has enforcement jurisdiction under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), both before and after the 1972 Amendments were enacted. To date, 71 cases have been referred by Region VII to the U.S. Attorney for criminal prosecution and 131 civil complaint cases have been issued by this region. These cases include violations concerning the shipping of unregistered, misbranded, and adulterated pesticide products. A total of 207 cases have been prepared.

MANPOWER AND TRAINING

Pollution control manpower data are quite limited. The data that are available show a strong need for training plant operation and maintenance personnel. PL 92-500 has placed more stringent performance requirements on plants and their personnel. In addition to the need to train operation and maintenance personnel, there is a similar need for training of solid waste and water supply, air pollution personnel such as emission control mechanics. Also pesticide applicators, including farmers, must be trained. Funding is a severe limitation in all these efforts.

At this time the primary source of EPA training assistance is Section 104(g)(1). Approximately $42,000 will be allocated to this region. About one-seventh of the legislative authorization is made available for training. Other resources include funds of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). CETA funds are intended for the unemployed, underemployed and disadvantaged. Many pollution control personnel, in need of training to develop increased skills, will be ineligible for CETA funds because of income limitations.

Current active training projects for plant operating personnel are as follows:

IOWA PL 92-500, Section 104(g)(1)	Expected No. of Trainees	Actual No. to date	Amount
Kirkwood Community College Grant No. 007046 01	20	0	$11,430
On-Job-Training Subcontracts			
No. 37W (Wastewater Tmt Plt Operator) DEQ	60	57	$40,845
No. 20P (Pesticide Applicator) DA	120	135	$67,140

Operator Training Facility

Section 109(b) facility for training Operation and Maintenance Personnel funded for $250,000 and the facility is under construction.

KANSAS PL 92-500, Section 104(g)(1)	Expected No. of Trainees	Actual No. to date	Amount
Salina Area Voc-Tech School Grant No. T00705701	45	18	$9,000

MISSOURI

PL 92-500, Section 104(g)(1)

Missouri Clean Water Commission Grant No. T007053 76	70	0	$9,000
Water and Wastewater Tech. School Neosho Grant No. T007054	30	0	$3,000

Section 109, PL 92-500 would provide up to $250,000 for construction of training facilities for wastewater plant operators. This has been given a priority for funding for construction at the Water and Wastewater Technical School.

NEBRASKA

PL 92-500, Section 104(g)(1)

Southeast Nebraska Tech. Community Grant No. T007061 01	20	12	$9,000

In appraising our policy and method of training, we found that the present method of short course instruction and on-the-job training funded by EPA to be insufficient to meet or significantly reduce the total training need. We are encouraging the state environmental agencies to lead the educational institutions into the environmental training arena. Educational institutions have the resources and experience to provide entry level and upgrade professional and non-professional training. We are encouraging our state environmental agencies to create Manpower Plans that will detail needs, available resources, and which agencies should create programs to meet these needs. The responsibility of having trained operators rests on the local level and they will be the ones who will support and benefit from environmental manpower training programs.

A special $100,000 appropriation from HUD and Independent Agency Committee is now available for agencies and institutions within the region. These funds will be allocated on the basis of proposals that enhance State agency self-sufficiency in meeting their own environmental manpower needs.

Under nationally administered programs additional water pollution control training is being conducted in Region VII. This includes graduate training under Section 109 of PL 92-500 at the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, University of Kansas, and University of Missouri at Columbia and Rolla. The grant to the University of Nebraska has been phased out.

These grants, providing professional training for engineers and scientists, are all scheduled to be discontinued by 1976 under current national policy. We do not have manpower planning data to predict the impact closing these programs may have in the Region. However, we anticipate that it may complicate the traditional difficulty state agencies have experienced in filling professional positions. The Civil Service Commission announced the activation of the engineering pay scale. This pay scale allows recruitment of engineers at salaries of $1,500 more per year than non-engineers at the same level and is activated when engineers are in short supply.

We find that skilled manpower is an element which, when not adequate, limits the accomplishment of abatement and control efforts. We believe resources as set forth in EPA legislation are necessary to assure an adequate supply of skilled manpower. These resources will also assist in establishing working relationships with manpower and training agencies.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Since the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act on January 1, 1970, the EPA Region VII office has received approximately 570 environmental impact statements for review. By far the greatest number of statements have come from the Department of Transportation agencies (Federal Highway Administration and Federal Aviation Administration), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Other agencies which have prepared environmental impact statements include the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Federal Power Commission, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Rural Electrification Administration, Veterans Administration, and General Services Administration.

The first three years following passage of the Act, most of the Environmental Impact Statements were written on projects already designed, and some were under construction. More recently environmental impact statements have been prepared during the planning stage of the projects. This allows more flexibility in the considerations of environmental impacts.

EPA is responsible for preparing environmental impact statements on wastewater treatment facility grant projects and new source NPDES permits which have significant environmental effects or are of nationwide significance.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

The Federal Activities program has the responsibility to advise and direct Federal agencies in meeting pollution abatement standards and the goals listed in Executive Order 11752. The stated policy of the Federal Government is for Federal agencies to lead the way in this effort.

DREDGING ACTIVITY

A major problem has developed in the disposal of dredged or fill material in navigable waters. Present disposal methods are not acceptable. EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, and state agencies are working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve disposal methods so as to protect water quality and stream environment from possible adverse effects.

Recently the Corps of Engineers has published regulations and procedures to implement the permit program under Section 404 of the FWPCA. Guidelines for disposing of dredged and fill material are being developed by EPA and will be finalized in the early part of FY-1976.

NPDES PERMITS

Essentially all NPDES permits have been issued to Federal facilities in Region VII. Additional permits will be issued as new projects are developed. The major workload in this program now has shifted to assuring compliance of the Federal facilities with their permit conditions.

RESERVOIRS

Releases from the stagnation zone (hypolimnion) of deep reservoirs create water quality problems. These problems stem from the design of the outlet structures which permit drawing of water only from the bottom of the reservoir. During the late summer, because of a natural phenomenon known as lake stratification, the water from the bottom of the reservoir is low in, or devoid of, dissolved oxygen (D).

At the Table Rock Reservoir in Missouri, the Corps of Engineers, in order to provide suitable oxygen levels downstream in Lake Taneycomo, a noted trout fishery, has installed an aeration system to raise the DO concentration level in the water released through the generators. However, because of economical aspects, other factors should be given consideration in alleviating the DO problem.

EPA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN REGION VII IN 1975

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) research and development program consists principally of: (1) research carried out by EPA in EPA laboratories and facilities, (2) research carried out by other Federal agencies in conjunction, cooperation and coordination with EPA and possibly involving interagency transfer of funds, and (3) extramural research carried out by public or private agencies, companies, or persons under EPA grant or contract.

This report deals with the extramural research conducted in Region VII by companies, universities, state agencies and others under an EPA grant or contract. Contract projects are funded at actual cost, and grant projects are eligible for a maximum of 95% of the project cost. The following table summarizes by state the number of research projects and the funds awarded by EPA for these projects. There are 10 research contractors and grantees in Missouri, 5 in Kansas, 2 in Iowa, and 1 in Nebraska. The preponderance of research projects in Missouri is due mainly to the 26 projects at Midwest Research Institute, a not-for-profit organization in Kansas City. The individual project titles, funding and research institutions are shown on the attached table.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN REGION VII IN 1975

State	Contracts		Grants		State Totals	
	Number	EPA Funds	Number	EPA Funds	Number	EPA Funds
Missouri	37	$6,771,500	8	$1,469,900	45	$8,241,400
Kansas	5	323,500	6	438,500	11	762,000
Iowa	3	93,100	2	181,600	5	274,700
Nebraska	0	------	1	128,500	1	128,500
TOTALS	45	$7,188,100	17	$2,218,500	62	$9,406,600

ACTIVE EPA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS AND GRANTS IN REGION VII IN 1975

Iowa

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Iowa Department of Environmental Quality Des Moines	Radium Removal Efficiencies in Water Treatment Process (Water)	$ 24,900	06/28/74 - 02/28/75
Iowa State University Ames	Immune Response Alterations and Central Nervous System Effects (Hazardous Materials)	33,000	07/01/73 - 06/30/75
University of Iowa Iowa City	Buffalo Bill Watershed Agricultural Runoff Monitoring Study (Water)	35,200	06/07/74 - 01/07/75
Grants-Grantee			
Iowa State University Ames	Backwash of Granular Filters Used in Wastewater Filtration (Water)	$ 71,700	09/01/71 - 09/30/75
Iowa State University Ames	Development and Testing of Math Models as Management Tools For Agricultural Nonpoint Pollution Control (Water)	109,900	07/21/75 - 07/20/78

ACTIVE EPA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS AND GRANTS IN REGION VII IN 1975

Kansas

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Development Planning and Research Manhattan	Market Survey and Feasibility of Sludge Fertilizers (Water)	$ 24,700	06/30/75 - 08/08/75
Development Planning and Research Manhattan	Economic Analysis of Impact of Section 3 Guidelines of 72 FIFRA (Hazardous Materials)	49,700	04/03/75 - 10/03/75
Development Planning and Research Manhattan	Assessment of Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits of Achieving Water Quality Standards (Water)	89,000	11/15/74 - 01/15/76
University of Kansas Lawrence	Performance Evaluation of Existing Lagoons (Water)	53,700	06/24/74 - 01/23/76
University of Kansas Lawrence	Separation Algal Cells From Wastewater Lagoon (Water)	106,400	06/19/73 - 05/18/75
Grants-Grantee			
Wichita State University Wichita	Coal-fired Power Plant Impact/Terrestrial Ecosystems--LaCygne Plant Vicinity: KS-MO (Air)	$ 75,000	08/01/73 - 07/31/75
Johnson County Water District #1 Mission	Recovery, Recycle and Reuse of CO_2, Lime and Magnesium in Potable Water Treatment (Water)	130,000	07/15/74 - 01/14/76

Kansas (cont'd.)

Grants-Grantee	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Kansas State University Manhattan	Solid Absorbents For Sulfur Dioxide (Air)	$ 39,000	03/11/74 - 03/10/76
Kansas State University Manhattan	Ultimate Disposal of Beef Feedlot Wastes Onto Land (Water)	31,100	06/15/74 - 06/14/76
Kansas State University Manhattan	Application of Continuous Watershed Modeling to Feedlot Runoff (Water)	108,600	06/15/75 - 06/14/77
Kansas State University Manhattan	Determination of Kinetics of Phosphorus Mineralization in Soils Under Oxidizing Conditions (Water)	54,800	07/21/75 - 07/20/77

ACTIVE EPA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS AND GRANTS IN REGION VII IN 1975

Missouri

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Automobile Club of Missouri St. Louis	Coordination of Maintenance Inspection Program FY 73, In-Use Compliance Program (Air)	$ 15,400	12/27/74 - 03/28/75
Environmental Quality Research, Inc. Clayton	Helicopter Service--Boundary Layer Experiments (Air)	18,900	02/01/75 - 04/01/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Methodology and Emission Inventory for Fugitive Dust, Etc. (Air)	27,900	05/28/75 - 10/28/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Test and Evaluation--St. Louis Refuse Firing Demonstration (Solid Waste)	498,800	02/18/75 - 02/18/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Incinerator Operation Conditions Disposal Pesticides (Hazardous Materials)	264,500	06/19/73 - 02/28/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Environmental Impact of Disposables vs. Reusables (Solid Waste)	50,000	11/19/74 - 01/19/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	National Assessment of Water Pollution From Nonpoint Sources (Water)	265,500	05/06/74 - 05/06/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Sampling and Analysis of Selected Toxic Substances (Hazardous Materials)	208,900	06/25/74 - 12/25/75

Missouri (cont'd.)

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Industrial Data--Chemicals (Hazardous Materials)	$ 68,300	06/27/73 - 06/27/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Damage Functions For Stationary Source Air Pollutants (Air)	73,900	10/04/74 - 09/04/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Development Manual Providing Information on Methods For Estimating Vegetative Cover (Air)	58,500	06/25/74 - 03/25/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Field Sampling Atmospheric Emissions (Air)	448,000	05/03/74 - 05/02/77
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Standardization of Standard Source Emission Measurement Methods (Air)	389,000	06/25/73 - 06/24/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Evaluation of a Warning Device For Hazardous Material Spills (Hazardous Materials)	121,800	06/30/73 - 08/30/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Organic Compounds in Organo-Phosphorus Pesticide (Hazardous Materials)	166,500	06/30/75 - 12/30/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Control Technology Applicable to Removal of Mercury (Hazardous Materials)	100,000	06/25/73 - 06/24/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Standardization of Standard Source Emission Measurement Methods (Air)	255,100	05/02/75 - 05/01/77

Missouri (cont'd.)

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Quick Response Engineering and Technical Services (Air)	$743,200	06/30/73 - 06/30/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Reliability of Methods For Measurements of Sulfate in Ambient Air (Air)	44,800	06/17/74 - 05/17/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Industrial Chemical Market Input/Output Profile (Hazardous Materials)	109,600	06/25/74 - 12/24/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Hazardous Waste Practices--Metals Mining (Hazardous Materials)	137,000	06/26/74 - 04/26/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Chemical Technology and Economics in Environmental Perspective (Hazardous Materials)	187,000	05/14/75 - 12/14/77
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Environmental Impact of Milk Container Systems (Solid Waste)	39,900	09/30/74 - 06/30/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Toxicity Studies of Selected Chemicals (Hazardous Materials)	439,300	06/27/75 - 06/27/77
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Stationary Source Air Enforcement Assessment, Compliance Monitoring (Air)	21,300	02/28/75 - 02/28/76
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Wastewater Treatment Technology Documentation (Water)	38,500	06/30/75 - 09/30/75

Missouri (cont'd.)

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Solid Waste Data Assessment (Solid Waste)	$ 31,500	11/15/74 - 06/15/75
Monsanto Research Corporation St. Louis	Quick Reaction Engineering and Technical Services (Air)	999,700	06/30/73 - 06/30/76
Ryckman, Edgerly, Tomlinson St. Louis	Effects of Chemicals on Terrestrial Animal Species (Hazardous Materials)	81,400	06/25/73 - 03/25/75
Ryckman, Edgerly, Tomlinson St. Louis	Point Source Water Pollution Control and Identification of Control and Treatment (Water)	208,500	06/27/75 - 06/27/77
St. Louis University St. Louis	Measurement of Pulmonary Functions of Asthma and Occupational Groups in St. Louis (Air)	122,700	06/24/74 - 12/24/75
Missouri State Department of Agriculture Jefferson City	State-wide Program For Reporting Pesticide Accidents in Missouri (Hazardous Materials)	12,000	03/19/75 - 03/19/76
Sverdrup, Parcel and Associates St. Louis	New Standards For Wet Corn Milling Subcategory (2) (Water)	30,800	06/24/75 - 09/30/75
Sverdrup, Parcel and Associates St. Louis	Standards For Glass Manufacturing Industry (Water)	188,500	12/15/72 - 03/01/76
Sverdrup, Parcel and Associates St. Louis	Point Source Water Pollution Control and Identification of Control and Treatment	205,800	06/26/75 - 06/26/77

Missouri (cont'd.)

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Washington University St. Louis	Methodology--Determination of Line and Area Emission, Etc. (Air)	$ 64,000	06/16/75 - 06/16/76
Washington University St. Louis	Methodology For Determining Emission Line Sources For RAPS Program (Air)	35,000	06/01/74 - 02/01/75
Grants-Grantee			
University of Missouri Columbia	Collection and Analysis of Organic Air Pollutants (Air)	$ 90,000	06/15/72 - 11/30/75
University of Missouri Columbia	Bionomics and Management of Soil Arthropod Pests (Hazardous Materials)	900,000	08/01/73 - 07/31/77
University of Missouri Columbia	Processing of Poultry By-products For The Elimination of Pollutants (Water)	16,500	03/10/75 - 03/09/77
Washington University St. Louis	Dynamics of Urban Aerosols (Air)	106,400	11/26/73 - 05/31/77
Washington University St. Louis	System For On-line Measurement of Aerosol Size Distribution, Mass and Sulfur Content (Air)	90,000	06/01/74 - 05/31/77
Washington University St. Louis	Sulfur Budget in Large Plumes (Air)	150,000	07/14/75 - 07/13/78

Missouri (cont'd.)

Grants-Grantee	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
Blue Side Companies Kansas City	Removal and Recovery of Sulfide From Tannery Wastes (Water)	$111,000	04/13/70 - 10/31/75
Midwest Research Institute Kansas City	Conference on Agricultural Water Pollution Control (Water)	6,000	02/18/75 - 09/30/75

ACTIVE EPA RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS AND GRANTS IN REGION VII IN 1975

Nebraska

Contracts-Contractor	Project Title (Media)	Total EPA Award	Project Dates
None			
Grants-Grantee			
L. P. Schram Feed Lot, Inc. Papillion	Beef Feedlot Waste Management System (Water)	$128,500	03/15/73 - 10/31/75

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Federal solid waste program is authorized by the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 (PL 89-272) as amended in October 1970 by the Resource Recovery Act (PL 91-512). This Act expired on July 1, 1975 but will probably be extended through FY-1976 so that Congress can consider new comprehensive legislation for this program.

The Administration submitted proposed legislation in FY-1974 that would have directed the Federal effort to concentrate on hazardous wastes, indicating that other solid waste problems are of concern only to state and local jurisdiction. Accordingly, substantial reductions in Federal manpower and monies were requested. Congress did not agree with this philosophy, is considering more comprehensive legislation, and has restored a portion of the manpower and funding for the overall solid waste program.

The Federal program has promulgated "Guidelines for Thermal Processing and Land Disposal of Solid Wastes" (Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 158, August 14, 1974) and "Proposed Guidelines for Storage and Collection of Solid Wastes" (Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 134, July 11, 1975). These guidelines are required standards for Federal facilities and are recommended for state and local agencies. Guidelines concerning aspects of resource recovery are currently being developed.

Increased efforts at all levels of government are needed on hazardous waste processing and disposal. The four states of Region VII will require additional legislation and/or rules and regulations on this subject.

Resource recovery has received increased emphasis at the Federal level under PL 91-512. A national demonstration project is located in Missouri and is attracting widespread attention. This fuel recovery project is a joint effort of EPA, the City of St. Louis and the Union Electric Power Company. Preliminary results indicate that this system can handle much of the municipal wastes from the area while at the same time reducing the power plant needs for coal. The economic projections look optimistic at this time and Union Electric has committed $70 million toward expanding the demonstration to cover the St. Louis SMSA. The City of Ames, Iowa, is constructing a similar system utilizing local funds.

The FY-1976 state solid wastes program efforts include local plan implementation; institution of a permit program for processing and disposal facilities; survey of hazardous waste generation; and development of state strategies for processing and disposal facility control, hazardous waste control, and resource recovery.

Direct technical and training assistance is frequently provided the states by Headquarters, Office of Solid Waste Management Program, and Region VII office.

RADIATION

EPA works with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in activities related to nuclear power generation planning, research reactors, machines used in the healing arts, nonionizing sources of radiation, and in certain industrial applications which are licensed by NRC.

During the construction and initial operating phases of nuclear power generating plants, a great deal of effort has been extended in developing suitable emergency plans in the event of nuclear incidents. These activities have afforded an opportunity to work with a cross section of State, Federal and local agencies with some joint responsibilities in the event of such accidents.

EPA works with the NRC, ERDA, FDA and the Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, in environmental radiation activity pertinent to each installation.

There is a close relationship between EPA activities and those of the FDA in environmental radiation training activities, medical and dental X-ray machine emissions and nonionizing radiation sources such as broadcast transmitters, microwave towers and fixed radar installations.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

Public Law 92-574, passed October 20, 1972, initiated EPA's Noise Abatement and Control program. This program provides an opportunity for this agency to work with State legislatures and local governments in solving the many noise problems resulting from our current industry and citizen activities. There is a lack of trained noise control personnel because of the newness of this program. Many commercial and industrial firms have recognized the need for and have improved the workers' environment through the control of noise conditions.

EPA works with other Federal agencies and Department of Defense facilities to reduce the exposure of citizens of surrounding communities to noise and vibrations.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

The objective of the Safe Drinking Water Act, PL 93-523, is to provide for the safety of drinking water supplies throughout the United States. National drinking water standards will be established by EPA and the states will have the primary responsibility for enforcement of the standards and otherwise supervising public water supply systems and sources of drinking water.

A public water system is defined as a system which provides piped water for human consumption if it has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 people for at least two months of the year.

Interim primary regulations specifying maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, and general criteria for operation, maintenance, siting, and intake water quality were proposed in March and are to be promulgated by the Administrator by October 1975. The effective date of these regulations will be 18 months after promulgation, or tentatively April 1977. Secondary regulations are to be proposed by September and promulgated by December 1975; however this schedule will be extended subject to final promulgation of Public Drinking Water Standards. These will address contaminants that affect public welfare (taste, odor, appearance, etc.) and may vary according to local circumstances. Secondary regulations are not federally enforceable.

For a state to assume primary enforcement responsibility, it must adopt regulations no less stringent than those of EPA, have adequate enforcement procedures, permit variances and exemptions and meet certain administrative requirements.

After the interim regulations become effective, if a state does not assume primary responsibility or fails to exercise it adequately and the Administrator finds a system does not comply with any primary regulations, he may initiate a civil action to require compliance. Guaranteed loans of up to $50,000 per system may be authorized to assist in meeting the standards.

A regulatory program for the protection of underground sources of drinking water is authorized. Requirements to protect underground sources are to be established by the Administrator within one year and the states would assume primary responsibility in two years. The Administrator will prescribe control programs where states fail to assume responsibility.

States may receive grants to carry out water system supervision programs if they have or will establish an acceptable program and assume primary enforcement responsibility. Grants would not exceed 75 percent of an agency's yearly cost of program operation.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The Environmental Protection Agency has enforcement jurisdiction under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. This Act includes Section 309 which is the Federal enforcement section which is used primarily to enforce discharge permits issued under Section 402 of the Act. Also in the Act is Section 311 which deals with oil spills and oil spill prevention. Under both Sections 309 and 311 EPA may take enforcement action in a variety of ways, i.e., Administrative Order, Notice of Violation, or direct referral to the U.S. Attorney.

During FY-1975, there were 48 Administrative Orders issued in the State of Iowa. There have been no Administrative Orders issued in the State of Kansas. There were 21 Administrative Orders issued in the State of Missouri. There were 10 Administrative Orders issued in the State of Nebraska.

STATIONARY SOURCE REGULATIONS (AIR)

Section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act requires that a State Implementation Plan (SIP) include "...emission limitations, schedules, and timetables for compliance with such limitations..."

The initial step in an EPA enforcement action under Section 113 is issuance of a Notice of Violation. Section 113(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act states that the Administrator shall issue a Notice of Violation to any person found to be in violation of any requirement of the applicable SIP. Section 113(a)(1) further provides that if the violation extends beyond the 30th day following issuance of the Notice of Violation the Administrator may:

1. Issue an administrative order specifying the nature of the violation and a reasonable time to achieve compliance. An order is not effective until the company has had an opportunity to confer with EPA concerning the alleged violation as provided in Section 113(a)(4).

2. Commence civil action for appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction.

IOWA

The Iowa Plan included State and local emission regulations for attainment and/or maintenance of the national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. These regulations were approved and appeared in the Federal Register on May 31, 1972, and with the exception of certain SO_2 requirements, were immediately effective; meaning that all sources subject to the regulations were to be in immediate compliance. Chapter 455, Section B.22 of the Iowa Air Conservation Law does provide for granting individual variances beyond the limitations prescribed by the regulations; however, before such variances can be approved by EPA as revisions to the SIP, they must be accompanied by and conditioned on a source compliance schedule established to achieve compliance with applicable emission limitations.

The State has submitted 124 individual source compliance schedules as revisions to the SIP. Proposed approval/disapproval notices have been prepared for these source schedules and sent to EPA Headquarters for publication in the Federal Register .

The State has identified 600 sources, 293 "point" and 307 "non-point". Of the point sources, only seven are neither in compliance nor on an acceptable emission reduction program. Where the final compliance date is beyond the attainment date and emissions may interfere with attainment or maintenance, the State and EPA are issuing concurrent orders.

Part of Iowa's SIP was disapproved because it contained no provisions for increments of progress for SO_2 emission reduction for sulfuric acid plants. EPA has held negotiation sessions with two sulfuric acid plants to obtain compliance schedules to meet State SO_2 emission requirements. Prior to the EPA public hearing required before promulgation of the schedule, the Iowa DEQ held a public hearing and proposed to revise their emission limit from 6.5 pounds (of SO_2 per ton of 100 percent H_2SO_4 produced) to 30 pounds. This revision has been proposed in the Federal Register. Compliance schedules for both plants (Firstmiss Corp. in Fort Madison and U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co. in Dubuque) have been accepted by EPA Region VII.

The initial emission limitation in the existing regulation for SO_2 emissions from fuel burning equipment did not become effective until January 1, 1974. A further reduction in allowable emission became effective on January 1, 1975. The DEQ revised this regulation to eliminate the January 1, 1974 interim requirement. These fuel burning sources will be required to submit compliance schedules for SO_2 emission reduction where their compliance date is subsequent to January 31, 1974.

The FEA has proposed to issue prohibition orders to five individual power generating stations, covering 11 generating units, within the State of Iowa. None of these generating units are eligible for a compliance date extension under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (ESECA) of 1974. Submittal for three units will be under Section 55.04(a)(2)(i) and Section 55.04(a)(1)(i) for the remaining five units.

Although Iowa had proposed and adopted further changes in its SO_2 regulations, consideration of the impact of FEA prohibition orders and scheduled gas entailments has caused the State to reexamine the changes before formal submittal to the EPA as a revision to the SIP.

The EPA Regional Office continues to work closely with the Iowa DEQ in all phases of air compliance. The State has accepted New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) delegation.

There are currently 12 administrative orders in effect in Iowa.

Six counties have been proposed as Air Quality Maintenance Areas (AQMA) involving Air Quality Control Regions (ACQR).

KANSAS

The Kansas Plan included State and local emission regulations for attainment and/or maintenance of the national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. These regulations were approved in the Federal Register on May 31, 1972, and were immediately effective; meaning that all sources subject to the regulations were to be in immediate compliance. Kansas Statute Chapter 65, Part 30, provides that the Kansas State Board of Health has the power to adopt, amend and repeal rules and regulations to control air pollution in the State. Consistent with this rulemaking authority, the State Board adopted Regulations Section 28-19-9 which requires sources not in compliance to submit compliance schedules to the State Department of Health and Environment for approval. Kansas Statute Chapter 65, Part 30, Section 13 gives the State Board of Health the authority to grant variances from these regulations. Such variances must be approved by EPA as revisions to the SIP. These variances must satisfy the requirements for compliance schedules (40 CFR 51.15, 37 FR 26310, December 9, 1972).

On July 1, 1974 all functions of the Board of Health were transferred to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment by Executive Order. The Board was abolished at that time.

To date, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment has submitted 278 individual compliance schedules to EPA for approval as revisions to the SIP. An additional 16 were disapproved by EPA. In addition, they have issued administrative enforcement orders to companies found to be in violation of the State regulations.

All compliance schedules negotiated by the State must be formally adopted as variances to be approvable as revisions to the SIP. All such Sources with disapproved variances are subject to immediate enforceable regulations.

EPA has issued nine orders under Section 113 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, and one order under Section 112.

There have been few enforcement actions taken in Kansas to date.

Two counties have been proposed as Air Quality Maintenance Areas (AQMA) involving Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR).

Four power plants have been issued prohibition orders by FEA under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (ESECA) of 1974.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Plan included State and local emission regulations for attainment and/or maintenance of the national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. These regulations were approved in the Federal Register on May 31, 1972, and were immediately effective; meaning that all sources subject to the regulations were to be in immediate compliance. Chapter 203, Section 203.100 of the Missouri Air Conservation Law does provide for granting individual variances from the regulations when immediate compliance is not possible; however, before such variance can be approved by EPA as revisions to the SIP, they must be accompanied by and conditioned on a source compliance schedule established to achieve compliance with applicable emission limitations.

To date, the State has submitted 49 individual source compliance schedules for approval as revisions to the SIP; of these, three were disapproved by EPA.

Notices proposing approval/disapproval have been prepared for all schedules and have been sent to EPA Headquarters for publication in the Federal Register. In the case of four sources with unapprovable schedules, EPA is working with the State to obtain an equitable solution to the problem.

Eight sources in Missouri have been issued administrative orders pursuant to Section 113 of the Clean Air Act during the period July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.

Eight counties have been proposed as Air Quality Maintenance Areas (AQMA)involving Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR). Two power plants have been proposed to be issued prohibition orders by FEA under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (ESECA) of 1974.

NEBRASKA

The State has approved emission limitations for the Omaha-Council Bluffs Air Quality Control Region only. These regulations were approved on July 27, 1972, in the Federal Register. In the same promulgation, the Administrator disapproved the State's control strategy for attaining national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter in the Lincoln-Beatrice-Fairbury Air Quality Control Region due to lack of State emission limitations in this area.

The State has now adopted emission limitations state-wide. In the Omaha Council Bluffs Air Quality Control Region and Lancaster County (part of the Lincoln-Beatrice-Fairbury Air Quality Control Region), the attainment date was July 31, 1975. To date, these are the only regulations approved by EPA. The attainment date for the remainder of the State is July 31, 1976. Although these regulations were submitted 18 months ago, procedural (EPA-internal) difficulties have prevented approval to this time.

As of June 30, 1975, the State was reporting on 202 identified point sources, of which 150 are in compliance. Only one point source in Omaha AQCR (Priority I) is not in compliance, while two with Lincoln (AQCR 145, Priority II) are not in compliance.

The State has required authority for New Source Performance Standards. When EPA approves SIP revisions, delegation will occur within the next few months. There are currently two administrative orders in effect.

The FEA has proposed to issue a prohibition order to one power plant (two generating units) within Nebraska. A primary standard condition must be developed.

Two counties have been proposed as Air Quality Maintenance Areas (AQMA) involving Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR).

PESTICIDES

During FY-1975, the EPA Region VII Office initiated civil proceedings against 76 firms as a result of various violations of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. These actions are show below by state:

Iowa	16
Kansas	12
Missouri	43
Nebraska	5

No cases were referred to the U.S. Attorney for criminal prosecution.

GLOSSARY

AQCR - Air Quality Control Region

AQMA - Air Quality Maintenance Area

CAA - Clean Air Act

CETA - Comprehensive Employment & Training Act

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

ERDA - Energy Research & Development Administration

ESECA - Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FDA - Food and Drug Administration

FEA - Federal Energy Administration

FEPCA - Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act

FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act

FWPCA - Federal Water Pollution Control Act

HUD - Housing and Urban Development

ISR - Indirect Source Review

MARC - Mid-America Regional Council

NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NESHAPS - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Sources

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSPS - New Source Performance Standards

SIP - State Implementation Plan

SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

SNUPPS - Standardized Nuclear Unit Power Plant System

USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture

IOWA APPENDIX INDEX

Page

Introduction I-1

Table of Organization I-2

Program Grants I-3

State Programs

Planning I-4

Air Pollution Control I-5

Water Pollution Control

Construction Grants I-10

NPDES Program I-33

Pesticides I-34

Environmental Impact Statements I-35

Federal Activities I-36

Solid Wastes I-37

Radiation I-38

Noise Abatement & Control I-39

Water Supply I-40

IOWA

The Department of Environmental Quality was created by the State General Assembly and became effective January 1, 1973. This Act transferred the existing air pollution control, water pollution control and solid waste disposal programs from the State Department of Health and the chemical program from the State Department of Agriculture to the new Department of Environmental Quality. The new Department was designated as the official State agency for air pollution control, water pollution control, solid waste disposal, and chemical technology.

The Department is working extremely well in coordinating the environmental pollution control efforts.

The discharges from various packing plants and animal processing plants constitute a major agricultural pollution problem. Most of the feed lots are small, but in some instances, contribute significantly to the waste load of receiving streams. Some of the wastes have high ammonia contents and are difficult to control.

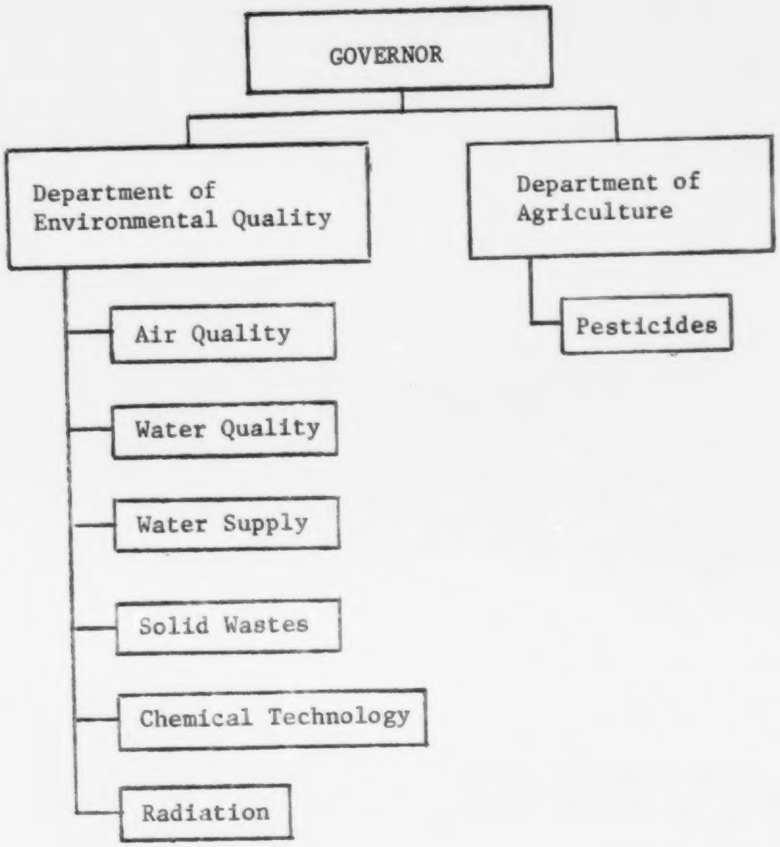
The State does not have the authority to operate an approved NPDES program, but is expected to have this program authority within FY-1976.

Electrical energy needs are currently being met. High sulfur content fuels are a problem because the stack scrubber equipment either has not been installed or, in some cases, is not available. Iowa has a nuclear energy plant--the Duane Arnold Plant near Cedar Rapids. The management has done an excellent job in community relations.

A portion of the FY-1975 construction grant allocation of $39.36 million remains unobligated for FY-1976. These funds were allotted to the states in accordance with the 1973 "Needs Survey" required by PL 92-500. A total of $9 billion has been released to the agency for grants in FY-1976 and Iowa's share of this is $100.04 million. Allocations were made according to existing formulas for FY-1973, 1974 and 1975 distribution since the funds were authorized for these years but had not been released by the President. FY-1976 funds are not subject to re-allotment until September 30, 1977.

PL 92-500 does not authorize grant funds beyond those now allocated.

IOWA


GOVERNOR
Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Agriculture
Air Quality
Water Quality
Water Supply
Solid Wastes
Chemical Technology
Radiation
Pesticides

Director
Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 3326
Des Moines, Iowa 50316
515/265-8134

PROGRAM GRANTS

The State Program Grants are administered by the Department of Environmental Quality. Federal Air, Water, and Solid Wastes program funds are combined as one consolidated grant. Air, Water, and Solid Wastes program grant authorities are PL 91-604, PL 92-500, and PL 91-512, respectively. Federal program consolidated grant funds for FY-1976 are $1,103,582.

Air grants:

State	$448,900
Local	
Des Moines FY-1976	44,666
Cedar Rapids, FY-1976	28,800
Total	$522,366

Water Pollution Control grants:

State	$581,682

Solid Waste grants:

State	$73,000

Program grants under PL 93-523 should be available to the State during FY-1976 to support supervision of public water systems.

PLANNING

The State of Iowa has delineated 36 water quality limited stream segments where waste load allocations will be required. Six river basin plans are scheduled for completion by the end of 1975.

Two areas have been designated by the Governor for areawide planning under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG) received a grant for $1,385,000 to do a study of the Des Moines Metropolitan Area and the Chariton Valley Regional Services Agency received a grant for $325,000 to develop a waste treatment management plan for the four county Rathbun Reservoir area.

The U.S. corps of Engineers is nearing completion of an urban water resources study in the metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs area. This study also includes a wastewater management study which will evaluate combined sewer problems in both Omaha and Council Bluffs.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The State of Iowa prepared a State Implementation Plan (SIP) which was initially submitted to EPA on January 27, 1972. Supplemental information was submitted later that year and the Plan was essentially approved on May 31, 1972.

Federal regulations were promulgated in September 1972 which required some changes in the Implementation Plan.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has amended its regulations to correct the deficiencies that existed at the time of the original SIP approval. An approval notice was published in the Federal Register on April 8, 1975.

The Iowa Attorney General determined that the DEQ did not have the legal authority to adopt regulations for review of indirect sources. Legislative amendments have been drafted by DEQ and have been introduced in the State Legislature; however, passage did not result. The EPA Regional Office has continued to encourage the DEQ to obtain this legal authority in keeping with the EPA policy (stated in the July 3, 1975 Federal Register notice which suspended the implementation of the federal indirect source regulations) that states should have the authority to review parking-related indirect sources to adequately maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide.

The DEQ has identified six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as having the potential to violate the NAAQS for particulate matter in 1985 and recommended that these SMSA's be designated as Air Quality Maintenance Areas (AQMA) for particulate matter. In addition, the DEQ recommended that the Des Moines SMSA be designated as an AQMA for carbon monoxide. Accordingly, the EPA has designated the following AQMA's:

1. Cedar Rapids AQMA, Linn County (particulate)

2. Des Moines AQMA, Polk County (particulate and carbon monoxide)

3. Dubuque AQMA, Dubuque County (particulate)

4. Omaha-Council Bluffs Interstate AQMA, Pottawattamie County (particulate)

5. Davenport AQMA, Scott County (particulate)

6. Waterloo AQMA, Black Hawk County (particulate)

The DEQ is presently in the process of performing detailed analysis and projection of ambient air quality levels of the above pollutants to determine if an Air Quality Maintenance Plan containing additional air pollution control measures is needed.

Representatives of the EPA Regional Office plan to meet with the DEQ in the near future do discuss delegation of EPA authority, to review new stationary sources as required by the Federal significant deterioration regulations, and to discuss revisions of DEQ new stationary source review procedures to provide for a public comment period. A delegation of significant deterioration new source review responsibility should not place additional work load on the DEQ staff since these same sources are subject to State regulations.

On July 27, 1973, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit decided the case of "Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al v. Environmental Protection Agency", case No. 72-1380. This case was filed pursuant to Section 307(b)(1) of the Act and challenged EPA's approval of certain portions of the Iowa Implementation Plan. The Court ordered that portions of the Plan be disapproved. In rendering this decision, the Court referenced the order of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit (April 11, 1973; Case Nos. 72-1219 and 72-1224) in a similar case involving the Implementation Plans for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The Court found that Iowa has variance statutes which allow the Air Quality Commission of DEQ to grant variances even after the mandatory dates for attainment of the national ambient air quality standards established in Section 110 of the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act was interpreted to preclude States from granting variances after such dates except as provided in Section 110(f) of the Act. The Court agreed with the First Circuit Court that the provisions of the Clean Air Act "not only empower, but also require, the Administrator to disapprove State statutes and regulations, or portions thereof, which are not in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act."

The authority of DEQ to issue abatement orders was also challenged and the Court applied the same interpretation of the Clean Air Act to this part of the Iowa law as it did to the variance procedure. Thus, it is recommended that this portion of the Iowa statutes be disapproved.

The Court also required that regulations amending the Iowa Plan in accordance with the terms of its order be promulgated. The State legal authority and regulations relating to the issue of variances were disapproved and Federal regulations for the issue of variances were promulgated on November 8, 1973.

On April 16, 1975, the Supreme Court decided the case of Russell E. Train, Administrator, EPA, et al v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. In deciding the above case, the Supreme Court issued an opinion in which it held that individual source variances may be approved as SIP revisions, both before and after the statutory date for attaining primary ambient air quality standards, provided the sources do not impact upon primary ambient air quality standards. Therefore, the November 8, 1973 Federal Register actions relating to the variance provisions of the Iowa regulations will be rescinded.

The DEQ has adopted the Federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for 11 of the 12 source categories for which EPA has promulgated regulations and has been delegated EPA authority for implementation and enforcement of these regulations. The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Sources (NESHAPS) and NSPS for petroleum storage vessels have not been adopted because the DEQ does not presently have the legal authority to specify methods for air pollution control. The DEQ is attempting to obtain this legal authority and plans to adopt NESHAPS and petroleum storage vessel standards as soon as possible.

To summarize, the EPA Regional Office recommends that the DEQ obtain the legislative authority to adopt NSPS for petroleum storage vessels, NESHAPS, and review of indirect sources; that DEQ requests delegation of EPA authority to conduct new source reviews required by the Federal significant deterioration regulations; and that DEQ amends its new source review regulations to provide for a public comment period.

The review of the Iowa SIP as required by Section 4 of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (ESECA) produced the following major findings:

> For particulates, there is little indication that existing fuel combustion emission regulations are overly restrictive (to meet NAAQS). For sulfur dioxide, there is a good indication that the original regulations were overly restrictive.

The DEQ has, in fact, revised its sulfur dioxide regulations for emissions from power plants twice. These revisions were based on the fact that DEQ determined the emission standards could be relaxed and/or delayed without violating the primary ambient air quality standards. At this time, the DEQ is conducting a plant-by-plant analysis to determine if emission standards of 5 pounds per million BTU heat input standard, to be met in 1978, is necessary for all plants. Retention of the current 6 pounds/million BTU heat input standard would allow many Iowa power plants to burn Iowa coal without flue gas and scrubbing.

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has issued prohibition orders, pursuant to Section 2 of Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (ESECA) of 1974, to the following power plants:

1. Ames Electric Utility, Ames, IA--Unit 7.

2. Iowa Electric Light and Power Co., Sutherland Station--Units 1, 2, and 3.

3. Iowa Power and Light Co., Des Moines Station--Units 10 and 11.

4. Iowa Public Service Co., George Neal Station--Unit 1; and Maynard Station--Unit 14.

The EPA Regional Office is currently performing an analysis of these electric power plants to determine their ability to burn coal and comply with the air pollution regulations.

Ambient air quality data from 58 Iowa sampling sites are submitted to the EPA Regional Office on a quarterly basis for storage in the National Aerometric Data Bank. The data submitted are reviewed and compared with applicable primary (public Health) and secondary (public welfare) ambient air quality standards. Adequate progress is being made toward the achievement of the primary standards in all areas of Iowa. It may be difficult to achieve the short-term particulate standard because of the fugitive dust created by unpaved roads and agricultural operations.

Analysis of ambient air quality data submitted to EPA by the State shows that only the Southwest Iowa Intra-State Air Quality Control Region will achieve the national primary particulate standard in 1975. Sulfur oxides do not appear to be a problem.

The EPA Regional Office plans to provide technical assistance to the State in an effort to determine whether fugitive dust is a significant contribution to the suspended particulate concentrations found in the State.

A total of $522,378 is allocated to support the State and local agencies during FY-1976. The expected Region VII allocation for air programs is $2,327,000. The DEQ has demonstrated the most rapid growth. The following table summarizes the funding since FY-1973:

Agency	Fiscal Year	Non-Fed. Funds	Federal Funds	Total
DEQ	1973	$181,910	$391,113	$573,023
	1974	261,127	450,000	711,127
	1975	216,054	433,023	649,077
	1976	264,515	448,900	713,415
Des Moines	1973	37,512	75,024	112,536
	1974	37,500	75,000	112,500
	1975	43,800	65,384	108,724
	1976	65,701	44,666	110,447
Linn County	1973	33,762	30,426	64,188
	1974	34,000	34,000	68,000
	1975	34,659	34,659	69,390
	1976	45,421	28,812	74,233

The State and local agencies provide 38.3 man-years for the prevention and control of air pollution. Utilization of regional offices expands the enforcement capabilities of the State. The State air monitoring efforts have not exhibited rapid growth because most funds are used for personnel, thus funds to purchase monitoring equipment are limited; however, the air monitoring network does comply with the Implementation Plan requirements.

The State agency has accepted primary responsibility for air pollution control and delegates responsibilities to the local agencies. Local programs account for 11 of the total man-years available.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Nearly 540 grants totaling $163.4 million have been awarded to Iowa since 1956. Of the total, over $66 million in grants covering 60 projects have been awarded out of FY-1974 and FY-1975 allocations.

The State established priority list,which follows, shows those projects approved for funding in FY-1976, using the available FY-1975 and FY-1976 grant allocations.

All applications are processed for completeness by the DEQ before forwarding to EPA Regional Office for review. The time required to process an application through the State and EPA Regional Office varies considerably depending on the number of deficiencies found and the complexity of the project.

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
First Congressional District			
West Liberty	2,3, I T	$2,885	$2,164
Buffalo	2, T	25	19
Buffalo	3, T	316	237
Davenport (Div. D)	3, I	6,078	4,559
Solon	2, T	57	42
Solon	3, T	204	153
Belle Plaine	2, T	34	26
Belle Plaine	3, T	688	516
North Liberty	2, I T	59	44
North Liberty	3, I T	693	520
West Burlington	2, I T	300	225
West Burlington	3, I T	4,088	3,066
Grandview	2, I T	14	10
Grandview	3, I T	220	165
Walford	2, I T	10	7
Walford	3, I T	84	63
Stockport	2,3, I T	197	147
Letts	2,3, I T	361	271
Batavia	2,3, I T	290	217
Park View SD	2,3, I T	253	190
Davemport (Div. E,F)	3, I(T)	8,900	6,675

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Burlington	2, T	850	638
Vinton	2, T	192	144
Searsboro	2, I T	20	15
Brooklyn	1, I T	5	4
Brooklyn	2, I T	10	8
Brooklyn	3, I T	95	71
Fairfield	1, T	113	85
New London	1, T	13	10
Grinnell	1, T	165	124
Winfield	1, I T	36	27
Winfield	2, I T	30	23
Winfield	3, I T	181	135
LeClaire	1, T	14	11
LeClaire	2, T	69	52
LeClaire	3, T	702	527
Washington	1, I T	44	33
Mt. Pleasant	1, T	24	18
Libertyville	1, I T	4	3
Homestead SD	1, T	10	8
Columbus Junction	1, FP(T)	18	14
Keosauqua	1, T	13	10
Milton	2, T	10	8

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Marengo	1, T	16	12
Wellman	1, T	100	75
Coralville	1, T	100	75
Kalona	1, T	15	11
Kalona	2, T	20	15
Kalona	3, T	187	140
Riverside	2, T	35	26
Donnellson	2, T	66	49
Donnellson	3, T	208	156
Iowa City	1, T	92	69
Hills	1, T	40	30
Van Horne	1, FP(T)	8	6
Blairstown	1, FP(T)	14	10
Brighton	1, FP(T)	32	24
North English	1, FP(T)	70	53
	Second Congressional District		
Marquette	2,3, I T	314	236
Dundee	2, I T	12	9
Dundee	3, I T	112	84
Manchester	2, T	63	47
Manchester	3, T	1,105	829

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Guttenberg	2, T	$ 128	$ 96
Guttenberg	3, T	1,201	901
Rickardsville	2, I T	12	9
Rickardsville	3, I T	138	104
Elkader	1, T	25	19
Charlotte	2, I T	19	14
Charlotte	3, I T	182	137
Baldwin	2, I T	14	11
Baldwin	3, I T	130	97
Epworth	2, I T	30	23
Epworth	3, I T	270	203
Garnavillo	2, T	45	34
Garnavillo	3, T	177	133
Martelle	2, I T	10	7
Martelle	3, I T	82	62
Delmar	2,3, I T	171	128
Cedar Rapids (Phase I)	3, I T	34,872	26,154
Elkader	2, T	55	41
Elkader	3, T	640	480
Robins	1, I(T)	8	6
Robins	2, I(T)	28	21
Robins	3, I(T)	237	177

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Waterville	1, I T	$ 7	$ 5
Maquoketa	2, T	120	90
Maquoketa	3, T	1,056	792
Edgewood	1, T	16	12
Sabula	1, T	16	12
Sabula	2, T	36	27
McGregor	1, T	16	12
McGregor	2, T	17	12
Toddville SD	1, I T	14	11
Toddville SD	2, I T	29	22
Toddville SD	3, I T	246	184
Decorah	1, I T	19	14
Elwood Comm SD	2, I T	23	17
Elwood Comm SD	3, I T	85	63
Volga City	2, I T	16	12
Delaware	1, I T	3	2
Delaware	2, I T	15	11
Delaware	3, I T	112	84
Prairieburg	1, I T	20	15
Palo	1, FP(T)	11	8
Bellevue	1, FP(T)	18	13

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Ryan	2, T	$ 29	$ 22
Ryan	3, T	400	300
Clermont	1, FP(T)	13	10
Fairfax	1, FP(T)	14	11
Troy Mills SD	1, FP(T)	5	4
Center Point	2, T	36	27
Center Point	3, T	321	241
Cascade	1, T	16	12
Olewein	1, T	171	128
Olewein	2, T	75	56
Coggon	1, FP(T)	14	11
Hawkeye	1, FP(T)	13	10
Preston	1, FP(T)	17	12
Waukon	1, FP(T)	32	24
Monona	1, FP(T)	20	15
Postville	1, T	10	8
Ossian	1, FP(T)	16	12
Wheatland	1, T	60	45
Monticello	1, T	15	11
Earlville	1, FP(T)	8	6

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
DeWitt	1, I T	$ 8	$ 6
DeWitt	2, I T	10	8
DeWitt	3, I T	78	58
Arlington	1, FP(T)	12	9
Anamosa	1, T	7	5
Anamosa	2, T	10	8
Anamosa	3, T	154	115
Wyoming	1, T	32	24
Mt. Vernon	1, T	19	14
Bennett	1, T	30	23
Springville	1, FP(T)	17	12
Brunsville	1, FP(T)	5	3
	Third Congressional District		
Hudson	2, I T	126	95
Hudson	3, I T	1,031	868
Grundy Center	2, I T	50	38
Webster City	2, I T	90	68
Webster City	3, I T	2,056	1,542
Eagle Grove	2, I T	55	41
Eagle Grove	3, I T	1,123	842
Woolstock	2,3, I T	303	227

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Fertile	3, I T	$ 161	$ 121
Garwin	2,3, I T	130	98
Chester	2,3, I T	113	92
Independence	2, T	131	98
Independence	3, T	3,205	2,404
Raymond	2, I T	24	18
Raymond	3, I T	292	219
Traer	2,3, I T	607	455
Northwood	1, I T	15	11
Northwood	2, I T	25	19
Northwood	3, I T	420	315
Grafton	2,3, I T	199	149
Chelsea	2, I T	16	12
Chelsea	3, I T	182	136
Elberon	2, I T	27	20
Elberon	3, I T	112	84
New Providence	2, I T	11	8
New Providence	3, I T	102	77
Crystal Lake	2, I T	16	12
Crystal Lake	3, I T	156	117
Meservey	2, I T	14	10
Meservey	3, I T	122	91

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Ionia	2,3, I T	$ 199	$ 149
Whitten	1, I T	5	4
Protivin	1, FP(T)	8	6
LaPorte City	1, T	37	28
Ackley	1, FP(T)	22	16
Hampton	1, FP(T)	34	25
Marshalltown (Sludge)	2, T	20	15
Marshalltown (Sludge)	3, T	162	122
Aplington	1, FP(T)	59	44
Melbourne	1, FP(T)	14	11
Clear Lake SD	1, T	100	75
Clear Lake SD	2, T	136	102
Jesup	1, T	5	4
Marshalltown	1, T	131	98
Gladbrook	1, T	24	18
Iowa Falls	1, T	44	33
Lime Springs	1, FP(T)	6	5
Stratford	1, T	9	6
Charles City	1, FP(T)	84	63
Janesville	2, T	65	49
Janesville	3, T	431	323
Conrad	1, FP(T)	16	12

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Eldora	1, I T	$ 23	$ 17
Waterloo	1, T	172	129
Rock Falls	2, I T	29	22
Rock Falls	3, I T	157	118
Coulter	2, I T	13	10
Coulter	3, I T	67	50
Washua	1, T	28	21
Alta Vista	1, FP(T)	7	5
Cedar Falls	1, FP(T)	611	458
Steamboat Rock	1, FP(T)	10	7
Rowley	1, FP(T)	10	8
Greene	1, FP(T)	19	14
St. Ansgar	1, T	12	9
Cresco	1, T	51	38
Fairbank	1, FP(T)	15	12
Nora Springs	1, FP(T)	68	51
Sumner	1, FP(T)	86	65
Dows	1, FP(T)	15	11
Fredericksburg	1, FP(T)	16	12
Waverly	1, I T	30	23
Waverly	2, I T	87	65
Waverly	3, I Y	1,553	1,165

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Stacyville	1, T	$ 12	$ 9
New Hampton	1, FP(T)	31	23
Belmond	1, T	40	30
Belmond	2, T	28	21
Belmond	3, T	402	302
Readlyn	1, FP(T)	14	10
Dysart	1, FP(T)	19	14
Toledo	1, T	9	8
Rockwell	1, FP(T)	16	12
Wellsburg	1, FP(T)	15	11
Britt	1, FP(T)	23	17
Clarion	1, FP(T)	27	20

Fourth Congressional District

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Centerville	1, T	$ 30	$ 23
Chariton	2, I T	20	15
Chariton	3, I T	337	253
Dallas	1, I(T)	10	8
Dallas	2, I(T)	45	34
Dallas	3, I(T)	195	146
Knoxville (VA)	1, I(T)	12	9
Knoxville (VA)	2, I(T)	9	6

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Knoxville (VA)	3, I(T)	$ 123	$ 92
Richland	2.3, I T	367	275
Centerville	2, T	50	38
Centerville	3, T	650	488
Des Moines	1, T	1,500	1,125
Urbandale SD	1, T	30	23
Randall	2, I T	12	9
Randall	3, I T	54	41
Grimes	1, T	48	36
Sigourney	1, T	16	12
What Cheer	1, T	81	60
Sully	1, FP(T)	14	11
Kellogg	1, T	25	19
Kellogg	2, T	50	38
Kellogg	3, T	487	365
Johnston	1, I T	50	38
Sheldahl-Slater *	1, FP(T)	11	8
Pella	1, T	64	48
Pella	2, T	299	179
Oskaloosa	1, T	100	75

---

* also listed in 5th Congressional District

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Eldon	1, T	$ 12	$ 9
Runnells	2, I T	39	29
Runnells	3, I T	219	164
Colfax	1 FP(T)	24	18
Monroe	1, T	5	4
Monroe	2, T	10	8
Monroe	3, T	85	64
New Sharon	1, FP(T)	17	12
Hedrick	1, T	40	30
University Park	1, FP(T)	13	10
Polk City	1, FP(T)	15	11
Ankeny	1, T	187	140
Baxter	1, T	32	24
Pleasant Hill	1, T	73	55
Albia	1, T	98	73
Albia	2, T	75	56
Albia	3, T	1,006	755
Elkhart	1, T	24	18
Bondurant	1, FP(T)	11	9
Russell	1, FP(T)	13	10
Mitchellville	1, FP(T)	26	19

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Altoona	1, FP(T)	$ 33	$ 25
Bloomfield	1, FP(T)	16	12
	Fifth Congressional District		
Jefferson	2,3, T	1,353	1,015
Leon	2,3, T	367	275
Harlan	3, T	1,520	1,140
Coon Rapids	2,3, T	479	359
Glenwood	2, T	150	113
Glenwood	3, T	1,850	1,388
Osceola	2,3, T	713	535
Arcadia	2,3, I T	165	124
Randolph	2, I T	13	9
Randolph	3, I T	113	84
Coin	2, I T	6	5
Coin	3, I T	134	101
Indianola	2, T	311	233
Luther	2, I T	17	13
Luther	3, I T	81	61
Bayard	2,3, I T	185	139
Pilot Mound	3, I T	83	62

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Seymour	2, I T	$ 21	16
Seymour	3, I T	188	141
St. Charles	2,3, I T	283	212
Boxholm	2,3, I T	159	120
Lorimor	2, I T	12	9
Lorimor	3, I T	108	81
Kellerton	2, I T	12	9
Kellerton	3, I T	120	90
Emerson	2, I T	14	10
Emerson	3, I T	219	164
Kelley	2, I(T)	18	14
Kelley	3, I(T)	105	79
Patterson	1, I T	5	4
Patterson	2, I T	13	10
Ogden	1, FP(T)	21	16
Woodward	1, T	5	4
Woodward	2, T	8	6
Woodward	3, T	40	30
Granger	1 T	40	30
Atlantic	1, T	45	34
Anita	1, T	14	10
Irwin	1, T	3	2

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Ames	1, T	$ 188	$ 141
Nevada	1 FP(T)	68	51
Story City	1, FP(T)	23	17
Winterset	1, I T	25	19
Winterset	2, I T	50	38
Winterset	3, I T	353	265
Huxley	1, I T	30	23
Huxley	2, I T	50	38
Huxley	3, I T	481	360
Sheldahl-Slater*	1, FP(T)	11	8
Dunlap	1, FP(T)	19	14
Red Oak	1, T	78	59
Perry	1, FP(T)	45	34
Boone	1, T	50	38
Boone	2, T	177	132
Lanesboro	2, I T	17	13
Lanesboro	3, I T	103	78
Diagonal	1, I T	3	2
Shenandoah	1, FP(T)	76	57
Maxwell	1, FP(T)	13	10

---

* also listed in 4th Congressional District

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Manning	2, T	$ 71	$ 53
Oakland	1, T	47	35
Oakland	2, T	23	17
Scranton	1, FP(T)	9	6
Sidney	1, T	6	5
Guthrie Center	1, FP(T)	22	17
Adel	1, T	127	95
Lamoni	1, T	24	18
Dayton	2, T	18	14
Dallas Center	1, T	36	27
Earlham	1, I T	34	25
Modale	2, I T	18	14
Modale	3, I T	87	65
Thurman	2, I T	21	16
Thurman	3, I T	192	144
DeSoto	1, T	7	6
Corning	1, T	16	12
Villisca	1, T	30	23
Villisca	2, T	50	38
Essex	1, T	6	4
Clarinda	1, T	37	27
Elk Horn	1, FP(T)	11	8

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Glidden	1, FP(T)	$ 9	$ 7
Humeston	1, FP(T)	14	11
Waukee	1, FP(T)	72	54
Norwalk	1, FP(T)	24	18
Creston	1, FP(T)	49	37
Grand Junction	1, FP(T)	9	7
Greenfield	1, FP(T)	30	23
Audubon	1, FP(T)	61	45
	Sixth Congressional District		
Sac City	2, T	60	45
Sac City	3, T	541	405
Forest City	2, T	178	134
Forest City	3, T	2,884	2,163
Auburn	2, I T	28	21
Auburn	3, I T	250	188
Rutland	2,3, I T	130	98
Turin	2, I T	17	13
Turin	3, I T	110	83
Sioux Center	2, T	113	84
Sioux Center	3, T	2,114	1,585

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Calumet	2, I T	$ 16	$ 12
Calumet	3, I T	146	109
Hospers	1, T	10	8
Hospers	2, T	50	38
Hospers	3, T	763	572
Denison	1, T	149	112
Iowa Great Lakes SD	1, I T	55	41
Iowa Great Lakes SD	2,3, T	175	131
Sheldon	2,3, T	2,453	1,839
Rock Rapids	2, T	59	44
Rock Rapids	3, T	1,006	755
Moorhead	2, I T	30	23
Moorhead	3, I T	270	203
Soldier	2, I T	8	6
Soldier	3, I T	119	89
Lake City	1, I T	25	19
Ida Grove	2, T	81	61
Ida Grove	3, T	1,252	939
Salix	2, I T	13	10
Salix	3, I T	168	126
Fostoria	2,3, I T	189	141
Thor	2,3, I T	137	103

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Rake	2, I T	$ 12	$ 9
Rake	3, I T	118	89
Sioux City	3, I T	18,282	13,712
Storm Lake	2, T	400	300
Denison	2, T	250	188
Lake City	2, T	50	38
Sibley	1, I T	80	60
Sibley	2, I T	100	75
Remsen	1, T	29	22
Linn Grove	1, FP(T)	6	5
Wallingford	2, I T	12	9
Wallingford	3, I T	70	53
Whittemore	1, FP(T)	8	6
LeMars	1, T	10	8
Orange City	1, FP(T)	30	23
Oyens	2, T	23	18
Oyens	3, T	190	143
Rockwell City	1, T	41	30
Rockwell City	2, T	45	34
Rockwell City	3, T	366	275
Lake View	1, FP(T)	20	15
Newell	1, FP(T)	16	12

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Albert City	1, T	$ 24	$ 18
Rinard	1, FP(T)	5	4
Iowa Great Lakes SD	2, I(T)	200	150
Iowa Great Lakes SD	3, I(T)	2,355	1,766
Sanborn	1, FP(T)	21	15
Rock Valley	1, FP(T)	23	17
Doon	1, FP(T)	11	8
Alta	1, FP(T)	22	16
Odebolt	1, FP(T)	19	14
Meriden	1, FP(T)	2	1
Sioux City (CBD Study)	1,(T)	180	135
Hull	1, FP(T)	7	5
Hartley	1, FP(T)	7	5
Little Rock	1, FP(T)	13	10
Humboldt	1, FP(T)	105	79
Hinton	1, FP(T)	12	9
Alvord	1, FP(T)	5	4
Maurice	1, FP(T)	7	5
Lost Island SD	1, I T	24	18
Laurens	1, FP(T)	59	44
Algona	1, I T	12	9

IOWA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Fonda	1, T	$ 10	$ 8
Fonda	2, T	25	19
Fonda	3, T	250	188
Aurelia	1, T	13	10
Sioux Rapids	1, FP(T)	15	12
Washta	1, FP(T)	9	6
Hornick	1, FP(T)	6	4
Lake Park	1, I T	12	9
Cushing	1, FP(T)	5	4
Anthon	1, FP(T)	15	11
Onawa	1, T	40	30
Onawa	2, T	60	45
Ricketts	1, FP(T)	6	5
Cleghorn	1, FP(T)	7	5
Pocahontas	1, FP(T)	27	20
Boyden	1, FP(T)	4	3
Titonka	1, FP(T)	14	10

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PROGRAM

State of Iowa

	Minor	Major
1. Permits to be issued (estimated) 7-31-75:		
a. Non-Municipal*	175	14
b. Municipal	217	104
Sub-Total	392	118
Total	510	
2. Permits issued as of 7-31-75:		
a. Non-Municipal*	434	41
b. Municipal	455	47
Sub-Total	889	88
Total	977 1/	
3. Public Notices issued as of 7-31-75:		
a. Non-Municipal*	440	41
b. Municipal	482	47
Sub-Total	922	88
Total	1010	

*Non-municipal includes industrial, agricultural, and federal facilities.

1/ Figures includes reissued permits.

The State of Iowa does not have the authority to operate an approved NPDES program, but is expected to have this program authority within FY 1976.

PESTICIDES

The legislature passed a revised Iowa Pesticide Law that included portions enabling the State to function under the amended Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The statute was signed May 2, 1974.

The Department of Agriculture has been designated by the Governor as the primary agency.

Cooperative Relationship--EPA/USDA. A continuing informal program of cooperation is maintained with Iowa State Extension Service. We mutually inform of our activities, actions, and needs. EPA funded a $20,000 grant to the Department of Agriculture in FY-1975 for development of a certification plan and program. This plan has been completed and submitted to the Agency for approval.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

1. Ames Lake

Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for this project. Apparently there is some opposition to the project. The project and Statement were rated "Environmentally Unsatisfactory" because of probable violation of water quality standards.

2. Coralville Lake

EPA reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for operation and maintenance of Coralville Lake. The project was rated "Environmentally Unsatisfactory" because the concentrations of dieldrin violated the Food and Drug Administration's maximum allowable residue limit for fish marketed in interstate commerce. Commercial fishing is permitted in Coralville Lake.

3. Operation and Maintenance of 9-foot Channel Mississippi River, Pools 11 through 22

EPA rated the project "Environmental Reservations" because of its potential harm to wetlands and the final Environmental Impact Statement as "Unresponsive" to EPA's comments on the draft statement.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 35 Federal facilities within the State. The EPA has issued 21 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for facilities in the State. Major emphasis will now be placed on assuring compliance with the permit conditions.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant has completed six advanced wastewater treatment systems for removing TNT from their industrial wastes. The plant has abandoned plans for converting coal-fired boilers to gas-fired boilers because of the energy crisis. The installation of electrostatic precipitators is planned for fly ash control. They are working on the development of an incinerator for disposal of packaging, contaminated with TNT, which is currently being disposed of by open burning.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The State program staffing consists of seven professionals and two clerks, a decrease of positions from FY-1975. District office support adds an additional 3.5 man-years. The State budget for FY-1976 is $200,501 with $73,000 from a Federal solid waste management planning grant.

The Solid Waste Management Division of the DEQ completed the State Solid Waste Management Plan in January 1974. The plan is currently in the extensive State review process. It describes the State and local problems, including the need for an industrial waste disposal permit system; expansion of the State rules to specifically include storage, collection, and other areas; training programs for solid waste operators; increased State manpower (salary scale and positions); and funding for special programs such as hazardous waste management.

The major statewide problem is the implementation of the sanitary landfill permit program to regulate the processing and disposal of municipal and commercial solid wastes. The permit program has resulted in 75 percent of the State's population being served by adequate sites and facilities. In addition, numerous dumps have been closed. Another problem is the need for financial and technical assistance to update and implement the local solid waste management plans developed under existing legislation. Primary legislation is now included in the provisions of Chapter 455 B, Code of Iowa, 1973. Proposed legislation to allow an industrial waste survey was introduced in FY-1975 but it was not considered.

Federal financial and technical assistance, in its various forms, is being provided the State under PL 89-272. A planning grant is being continued to DEQ. Three regional solid waste plans were completed and approved, with one (Scott County) implemented and another (Rathbun Regional) partially implemented. The State is developing strategies which cover solid waste processing and disposal facility control and hazardous waste management. Resource recovery is not being considered at this time.

The City of Ames has constructed a resource recovery system which should be operational during the fall of 1975.

A joint effort by DEQ and the State Office of Planning and Programming resulted in a large-scale program for junk car recycling which is patterned after the Chicago-Northwestern Railroad program entitled "PRIDE". This operation has recycled 100,000 junk cars in the past three years.

RADIATION

The DEQ is the State environmental radiation control agency.

There are several drinking water supplies that have an elevated radium content. Final EPA Standards for radioactivity in drinking water may require additional water treatments for these supplies.

There are 135 Nuclear Regulatory Commission radioactive materials licenses in the state, 20 radium sources, and 1 particle accelerator. The state has 2,850 medical X-ray machines and 3,100 dental X-ray machines. The nonionizing radiation sources are 276 broadcast transmitters, 817 microwave towers and 18 fixed radar installations. There are no radioactive disposal sites in the state.

The Duane Arnold Nuclear Energy Center is in operation near Cedar Rapids, by the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company. Fort Calhoun Nuclear Station is operated by the Omaha Public Power District on the western border of Iowa. Quad-Cities Station is operated on the eastern border by Commonwealth Edison Company and Iowa-Illinois Gas Company. There are two nuclear research reactors in operation at Ames.

It is believed that the increased activity across the state will result in citizen support necessary for the development of State radiation control legislation and a State regulatory program.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The DEQ is the State noise control agency. Mutually, EPA and DEQ have worked on community noise ordinances, review of environmental impact statements and complaint problems. Snowmobile noise regulations are now enforced in the state. There is need for suitable state noise legislation and resources for a more active noise control program.

Major cities in Iowa that have been engaged in development of noise control ordinances in the past year are Des Moines, Iowa City and Cedar Falls. Other cities have expressed an interest in developing noise ordinances for their cities when EPA publishes the EPA "Model Community Noise Ordinance".

WATER SUPPLY

The Public Water Supply Program is a function of DEQ. The central office provides direction of Water Supply Program field activities. Six district offices devote 40 percent of their time to the Water Supply Program, making inspections of the public water supplies on a routine basis, with much of the effort directed to the smaller supplies. The offices also provide technical assistance and "one on one" informal training for operators.

The DEQ reviews all the plans and specifications submitted by owners of public water supplies and reviews plans and specifications of quasi-public water supplies on a time-available basis. Private water supplies are under the authority of the Iowa State Health Department.

The central office staff is responsible for administering the entire mandatory Water and Wastewater Operator Certification Program. The maintenance of records and enforcement of the mandatory certification law takes much of the staff's time.

The central office receives weekly operating reports from most of the treated public water supplies. Unfortunately, manpower is not available to review this information to detect operational problems.

The State Hygienic Laboratory at Iowa City provides the bacteriological and part of the chemical analytical service for the water supplies of the State. The Des Moines branch laboratory makes the majority of the chemical analyses.

DEQ is responsible for approving and certifying private laboratories for bacteriological examination of drinking water. The State Hygienic Laboratory conducts the inspection of the laboratories every two years. The State Water Laboratory Survey Officer is doing an excellent job in surveying and certifying Iowa laboratories which examine drinking water.

KANSAS APPENDIX INDEX

Page

Introduction K-1

Table of Organization K-2

Program Grants K-3

State Programs

  Planning K-4

  Air Pollution Control K-5

  Water Pollution Control

    Construction Grants K-8

    NPDES Program K-9

  Pesticides K-10

  Environmental Impact Statements K-11

  Federal Activities K-12

  Solid Waste Management K-13

  Radiation K-14

  Noise Abatement & Control K-15

  Water Supply K-16

KANSAS

The Department of Health and Environment was established by Executive Order on July 1, 1974. The Department is divided into the Division of Health, the Division of the Environment, and the Office of Laboratory Services. The State Department of Health and the State Board of Health are abolished. The Air Quality Commission, the Solid Waste Advisory Council, and the Water Well Advisory Council are also abolished. All powers, duties, and functions of the abolished State agencies were transferred to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment.

Kansas was the first State to establish mandatory registration of feedlots. Serious consideration is being given by the State agencies to the problems of agricultural runoff (including nonpoint sources) and land use. Meetings with agricultural and environmental groups have been held to discuss these problems, methods for solving them, and the need for land use legislation.

The State of Kansas was officially authorized to assume the NPDES program on June 28, 1974.

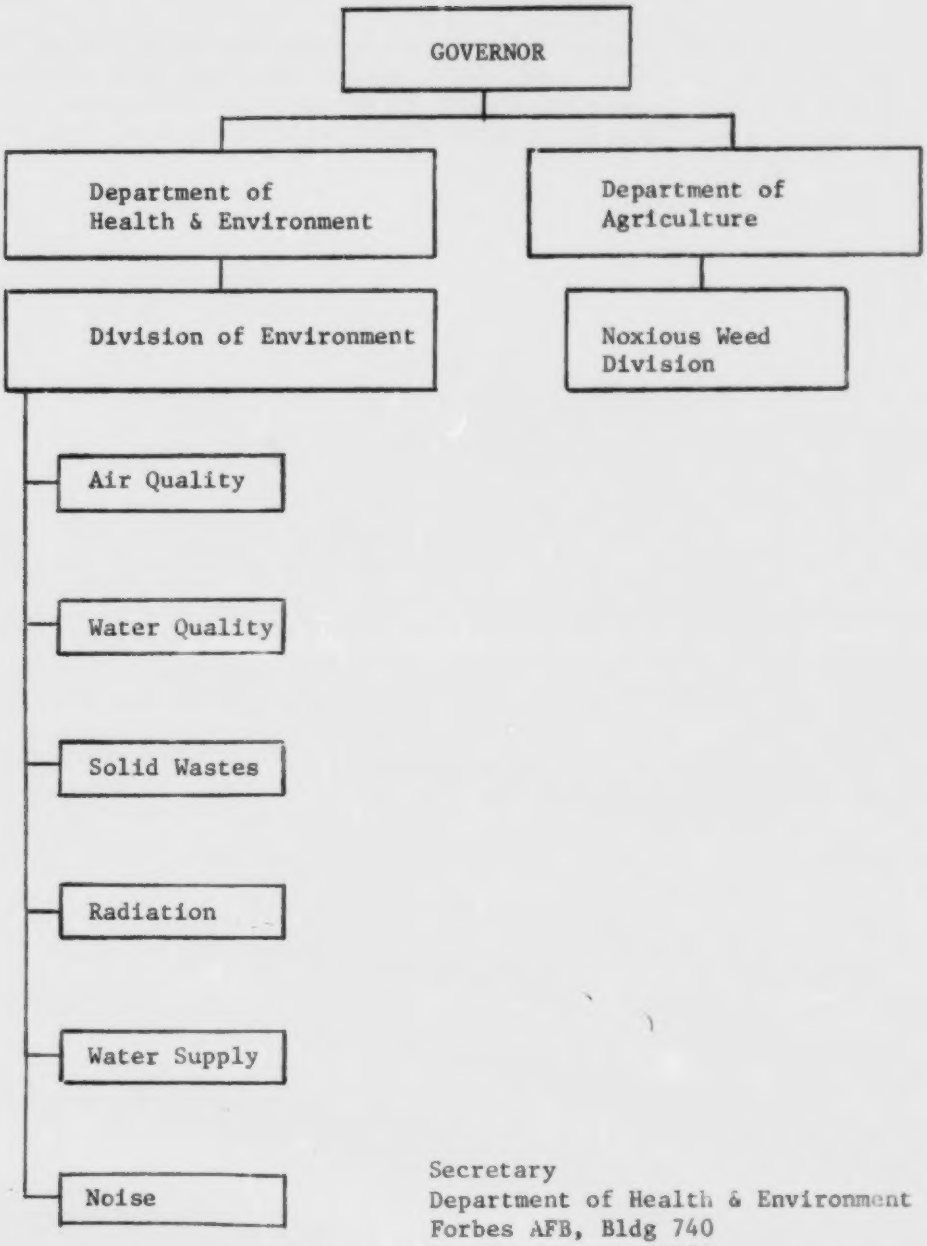
Conferences regarding pesticide usage have been held and needed pesticide legislation may be enacted during the next session of the legislature.

Electrical energy needs are currently being met. A new coal fueled plant near the state line south of Kansas City (La Cygne) is in operation. Others are being planned for the State. One nuclear plant is planned for generating electrical power.

A portion of the FY-1975 construction grant allocation of $40.19 million remains unobligated for FY-1976. These funds were allocated to the States in accordance with the 1973 "Needs Survey " required by PL 92-500. A total of $9 billion has been released to the Agency for grants in FY-1976 and the Kansas Share of this is $53.79 million. Allocations were made according to existing formulas for FY-1973, 1974 and 1975 distribution since the funds were authorized for these years, but had not been released by the President. FY-1976 funds are not subject to re-allotment until September 30, 1977.

Public Law 92-500 does not authorize grant funds beyond those now allocated.

KANSAS


GOVERNOR
Department of Health & Environment
Department of Agriculture
Division of Environment
Noxious Weed Division
Air Quality
Water Quality
Solid Wastes
Radiation
Water Supply
Noise

Secretary
Department of Health & Environment
Forbes AFB, Bldg 740
Topeka, Kansas 66620
913/296-3742

PROGRAM GRANTS

The State Program Grants are administered by the Department of Health and the Environment. Air, Water, and Solid Wastes program grant authorities are PL 91-604, PL 92-500, and PL 91-512, respectively. Federal program grant funds for Fiscal Year 1976 are:

Air	
State	$297.500
Local	
Topeka, CY-1975	28,998
Wichita, CY-1975	72,832
Kansas City, FY-1976	81,850
Water Pollution	
State	$421,828
Solid Wastes	
State	$55.790

Program grants under PL 93-523 should be available to States during FY-1976 to support supervision of public water systems.

PLANNING

Kansas has designated 16 river basins within the State for which basinwide plans will be developed. All basin plans were scheduled for completion by July 1, 1975. This schedule was not met, however, due to staffing deficiencies. The State has requested and the Regional Administrator, EPA, has approved an extension of the deadline for submittal of Phase 1 Basin Plans to June 30, 1976. The State has not designated any stream segments as being water quality limited.

The Governor, acting jointly with the Governor of the State of Missouri, requested designation of the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) as an areawide planning agency and the Kansas City metropolitan region as the planning area.

Administrator Russell Train approved the designation and a grant of $1,400,000 was awarded to MARC to conduct the two-year planning effort. The rest of the State has been nondesignated by the Governor.

The State, as part of its state program submittal for FY-1976, is in the process of delineating the boundaries for Section 201 facility planning areas. In most cases there is no problem with respect to establishment of boundaries as there are no other jurisdictions or developments involved other than the principal municipality. The exception to this is the metropolitan areas of Wichita, Topeka, and Kansas City, due to the complexity of the hydrology and institutional arrangements involved.

The Kansas City District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has initiated an urban study of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. The urban study is to include a wastewater annex which will address water quality and wastewater management in the metropolitan area. Now that MARC and the MARC area have been designated as a 208 agency and area the annex will incorporate the results of the areawide planning.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The State of Kansas Implementation Plan (SIP) was initially submitted to EPA on January 31, 1972. Supplemental information was submitted later in the year and the SIP was essentially approved on May 31, 1972.

Federal regulations were promulgated in September 1972, which required some changes in the SIP.

Amended State Air Pollution Control Regulations which became effective January 1, 1973, were officially submitted on April 17, 1973, as a revision to the SIP. These regulations adequately define ceiteria for air pollution emergency episodes and provide adequate procedures for preventing construction of new or modified stationary sources which could interfere with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards . Therefore, the Federal Regulations, which provided for pre-construction review of new stationary sources and the disapproval of the emergency episode criteria were revoked on November 8, 1973.

Other minor amendments to the Kansas Air Pollution Control Regulations became effective on January 1, 1974, and were officially submitted on February 6, 1974, as a revision to the SIP. These amendments were formally approved and made a part of the SIP on April 8, 1975.

The only regulatory deficiencies that presently exist in the Kansas SIP are for maintenance of the NAAQS and prevention of significant deterioration. A more detailed discussion of the general background which preceded the adoption of these requirements by EPA is included in the general section on air pollution .

The SIP requirements of 40 CFR 51.18 were revised on June 18, 1973, to require procedures to prevent the construction of new or modified indirect sources which could interfere with the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards. The State Department of Health and its successor agency, the Department of Health and Environment (DHE) drafted regulations to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.18 and scheduled public hearings. However, prior to the date of public hearing, it was learned that the Kansas Attorney General's opinion was that the legal authority to promulgate such regulations was lacking. Consequently, the indirect source review regulations were withdrawn from consideration at the hearing.

The Department of Health and Environment has not indicated that it will seek the legislation necessary for indirect source review. The Department had requested and received delegation of the authority to perform the administrative review portions of the EPA Indirect Source Review (ISR) regulations and was acting in behalf of EPA Region VII prior to the suspension postponements of the Federal regulations on December 30, 1974, and July 3, 1975. The EPA will continue to encourage Kansas officials to acquire the necessary legal base and regulations to implement State indirect source review procedures.

Representatives from the EPA Region VII Office have recently met with the staff of DHE to discuss delegation of Federal NSPS authority, state adoption of the Federal NSPS, and delegation of authority for new stationary source reviews required by the Federal significant deterioration review regulations. Final agreements have not been reached, but it appears that the DHE will be assisting the EPA Region VII Office in conducting some of the new source review and testing tasks required by Federal regulations. Kansas legislative review restrictions prevent the DHE from amending its regulations again until calendar year 1976. At that time, the EPA will again encourage the DHE to adopt the Federal NSPS and request delegation of EPA authority for enforcement of the standards. A final agreement is yet to be made, but it appears that during this interim period the DHE will assist the EPA Regional Office in performing the administrative tasks required to enforce the Federal NSPS and will request a partial delegation of authority to implement the significant deterioration new source review procedures.

The Kansas portion of the Metropolitan Kansas City Interstate SMSA has been designated as an AQMA for particulate matter. This AQMA will be analyzed in detail during the next year to determine if additional control measures for particulate matter are needed to maintain the NAAQS through 1985.

To summarize, EPA recommends that the State do the following:

1. Pass legislation and amend their regulations to provide indirect source review authority.

2. Adopt the Federal NSPS and request the delegation of EPA authority.

3. Request delegation of EPA authority to review new stationary sources for compliance with the Federal significant deterioration regulations.

Ambient air quality data from Kansas sampling sites are submitted to EPA on a quarterly basis for storage in the National Aerometric Data Bank. The data submitted are reviewed and compared with applicable primary (public health) and secondary (public welfare) ambient air quality standards.

Analysis of Kansas air quality data shows that the suspended particulate primary standard will not be achieved in any of the AQCR's required by the Clean Air Act. Under the EPA guidelines for determining attainment or non-attainment of NAAQS, if one site in an AQCR exceeds the standards, the region is considered a non-attainment area. The State plans to evaluate all suspended particulate sites to determine whether fugitive dust is a contributing factor which may cause standards to be exceeded.

The State air pollution regulations are strong and the State has been diligent in their enforcement program. If all sources come into compliance with existing particulate regulations and the standards are still being exceeded, consideration will have to be given to fugitive dust created by agricultural operations and unpaved roads.

A total of $481,220 is available to support the State and local agencies during FY-1976. The expected Region VII allocation for air programs is $2,327,600. The following table summarizes support of State and local programs since FY-1973:

Agency	Fiscal Year	Non-Fed. Funds	Federal Funds	Total
State Dept. of Health and Environment	1973	$195,273	$387,390	$582,627
	1974	230,316	259,499	489,815
	1975	228,863	284,597	513,460
	1976	219,664	297,560	517,204
Kansas City-Wyandotte County	1973	54,567	68,330	122,867
	1974	54,567	81,850	136,417
	1975	54,567	81,850	136,417
	1976	57,295	81,850	139,145
Topeka	1973	8,628	24,000	32,628
	1974	9,641	28,921	38,562
	1975	11,487	26,028	37,515
	1976	15,642	28,998	44,640
Wichita	1973	27,225	80,925	100,150
	1974	27,000	78,000	105,000
	1975	33,469	72,832	106,301
	1976	35,030	72,832	107,862

State and local agencies provide 40.6 man-years to control air pollution. The State accounts for 24 man-years, while the Kansas City, Kansas agency provides seven man-years to support the State program. Local control agencies are agents of the State and are guided by State procedures.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Four hundred and forty-four grants, totaling $88.4 million have been awarded to Kansas since 1956. Of the total, nearly $23.3 million in grants covering seven projects have been awarded from FY-1973, FY-1974, and FY-1975 allocations.

The State established priority project list has not been approved by EPA Regional Office. This list when finalized and agreed to by EPA will show those projects to be funded from available FY-1975/1976 construction grant allocations. When the list becomes available the appropriate information will be furnished as an addendum to this document. (see next page)

Approximately $85 million is currently available for construction grants. Of this, about $31 million (FY-1975 money) must be obligated by June 30, 1976 or be subject to reallocation to other states. We are concerned that a sufficient number of complete applications may not be available in time to fully utilize these FY-1975 funds. There are no known major projects that would require significant amounts of funds during this fiscal year.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PROGRAM

State of Kansas

	Minor	Major
1. Permits to be issued (estimated) 7-31-75 :		
a. Non-Municipal*	151	9
b. Municipal	21	0
Sub-Total	172	9
Total	181	
2. Permits issued as of 7-31-75:		
a. Non-Municipal*	369	59
b. Municipal	365	53
Sub-Total	734	112
Total	846 1/	
3. Public Notices issued as 7-31-75:		
a. Non-Municipal*	375	59
b. Municipal	380	53
Sub-Total	755	112
Total	867	

*Non-municipal includes industrial, agricultural, and federal facilities.

1/ Figures includes reissued permits.

The State of Kansas was officially authorized to assume the NPDES program on June 28, 1974.

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
	First Congressional District		
Concordia	2,3, Sec. Trt.	$2,425	$1,819
Clay Center	2,3, Sec Trt	427	320
Minneapolis	1,2,3, Sec Trt	302	226
Hanover	1,2,3, Sec Trt	320	240
Clifton	1,2,3, Sec Trt	310	233
Scandia	1,2,3, Trt Plt, Int, Lift Sta	111	83
Satanta	2, Wastewater Impr	25	19
Phillipsburg	1,2, Fac Plan, Upgrade Plt	60	45
Kismet	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	109	79
Cimarron	2, Int, Upgrade Sec Trt	24	18
Sylvan Grove	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	15	11
Clyde	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	90	58
Hoisington	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt.	54	40
Sterling	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	6	5
Ulysses	1,2, New Plt & Int	75	56
Ellis	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	15	11
Mankato	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	15	11
Victoria	2, Upgrade Sec Trt	13	9
Claflin	2, Upgrade Sec Trt	125	94
Wilson	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	40	30
Logan	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	34	26
Bird City	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	4	3

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Little River	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	$8	$6
Greenleaf	1,2,3, Plt Impr	40	30
Hardtner	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	50	3
Hays	1,2, Upgrade Sec, Trt & Int & Relief Sewers	5,000	3
Pratt	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	20	15
Belleville	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	30	23
Plainville	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt & Trunk Sewer	51	38
WaKeeney	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt & Trunk Sewer	66	50
Oakley	1,2, Int. & Collectors	36	27
Hill City	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	20	15
Salina	2,3, Water Trt, Plant Sludge Fac	1,780	1,335
Great Bend	1,2, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	125	94
Dodge City	1,2, Upgrade Trt Plt & add Int. Sewers	210	157
Natoma	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	5	4
Larned State Hosp.	1, Plt Impr	12	9
Hoxie	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	36	27
St. John	3, Int. & Upgrade Sec Trt	180	135
Oberlin	1,2,3, Int	65	49
Lakin	2,3, New Plt	380	285
Ellsworth	3, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	216	162

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Beloit	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	$26	$20
Brewster	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	11	8
Liberal	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	2,126	1,594
Alden	3, Upgrade Sec Trt	61	46
Montezuma	1, Plt Exp	11	9
Albert	1, Upgrade Coll & Sec Trt	8	6
Selden	2, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	17	13
Norcatur	2,3,Coll Sys & Sec Trt	290	217
Lane Co. #1	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	267	177
Kanorado	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	390	293
Wright	3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	228	171
Wilroads Gardens	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	341	254
Barnes	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	240	173
Long Island	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	421	316
Park	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	360	270
Liebenthal	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	227	170
Belpre	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	524	393
Raymond	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	356	267
Schoenchen	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	100	75
Coats	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	211	137
Munjor Impr D.	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	100	75
Munden	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	207	134

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Narka	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	$236	$149
Mahaska	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	205	134
Glade	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	541	405
Waldo	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	369	277
Culver	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	441	331
Hunter	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	441	331
Brownell	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	320	240
Falun Impr D.	1,2, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	137	102
	Second Congressional District		
Junction City	3, Sec Trt	3,447	2,585
Marysville	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	357	267
Chapman	3, Sec Trt	300	225
Enterprise	1,2,3, Sec Trt	300	225
Blue Rapids	2,3, New Trt Fac & Pump Fac	250	180
Waterville	1, Sec Trt	15	11
Ogden	3, Sec Trt	324	243
Wamego	1,2,3, Int, Sec Trt Plt	616	452
Bonner Springs	1,2,3, Sec Trt & Int	3,923	2,942
Atchison	1,2, Sec Trt Plt	240	180
Hiawatha	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	420	315
Herington	2, Upgrade Sec Trt	220	165

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Holton	1, Upgrade Sec Plt	$28	$21
Perry	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	86	65
Axtell	2,3, New sec Trt	80	56
Kansas Turnpike Authority*	3, Upgrade 6 plts	715	536
Sabetha	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	20	15
Hope	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	77	58
Horton	1,2, Upgrade Coll & Sec Trt	100	75
Leavenworth	1,2,3, Relief Trunk Sewers	1,194	898
Tonganoxie	2,3, Int Pump Sta, Trt Fac	1,428	1,071
Manhattan	1,2,3, Wilecat Cr PS & Relief Sewers	1,782	1,335
Topeka	1,2,3, Blower & Housing	150	113
Topeka	1, Fac Plan-Oakland Plt Svc Area, incl sewer sys eval survey	1,200	900
Topeka	1,2,3, Sludge handling & related mod. aeration eqp. & control bldg.	1,973	1,480
Shawnee Co. D.#11	3, Constr of Int sewer, lift sta & force main	1,023	767
Alma	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	12	9
Frankfort	1,2, Upgrade Trt & Coll Sys	24	18
Seneca	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	25	19

* Also listed in Third, Fourth & Fifth Congressional Districts.

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Abilene	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	$32	$24
Eskridge	1,w, Upgrade Sec Trt	70	45
Alta Vista	1,2, Sec Trt Upgrading	60	45
Linwood	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	60	42
Auburn	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	80	60
McFarland	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	30	23
Hoyt	2,3, Upgrade Trt Plt	50	38
Quinter	1,2,3, Sys Impr	330	173
Silver Lake	3, Coll Sys & Trt Plt	807	605
Centralia	3, Coll Sys & Trt Plt	600	450
St. George	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Trt Plt	390	267
Whiting	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	431	319
Muscotah	1,2, Coll Sys & Sewage Plt	12	10
Louisville	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sewage Plt	200	150
Netawaka	3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	283	209
Vermillion	1,2,3, Cooo Sys & Sec Trt	280	210
Allen	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	274	206
Havensville	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	210	150
Denton	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	201	146
Olsburg	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	330	248
Soldier	1,2,3, Coll Sec & Sec Trt	337	252
Powhattan	3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	200	145
Circleville	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	128	96

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
	Third Congressional District		
Kansas City Plt #13	1,2,3, Upgrade or phase out trt fac	$7	$5
Kansas City Plt #14	1,2,3, new Sec Trt	240	180
K.C. Espenlade Int.	1,2, Int.	466	350
K.C. Metro E.Br. Mo. R.	1,2,3, Int.	430	323
Mo. R. Basin Watershed	1,2, Study Coll & Trt for KCK tributary to Mo.R.	395	284
K.C. Western Int.	1, Int Sys	73	55
K.C. Muncie Int. Phase III	1,2,3, Int. Repl (Phase I)	2,000	1,000
DeSoto	2,3, Int & Upgrade Primary & Add. of Sec.	600	450
Leawood	1,2, Int. & Suppl Flow Fac	313	234
Indian Cr.Middle Basin SSD M-B Johnson Co.	1,2, Int. Pump Sta, FM, Plt Impr & Addn	18,716	4,150
Tooley Cr MSD #1	2,3, Sec Trt Fac	750	563
Tooley Cr MSD #1	3, Int. Pump Sta & FM	1,210	900
Baldwin City	3, Int. & Upgrade Sec Trt	345	259
Mill Creek SSD #2	1,2,3, Int, Pump Sta, FM, Sec Trt Fac	3,000	2,250
Little Mill Cr. SSD #1	1,2,3, Upgrade & Exp Sec Trt	750	563
Mill Creek SSD #3	1, Int. sewers	10	8

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Richmond	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	$216	$193
Edwardsville	1,2, Pump Sta Int	31	23
Kansas Turnpike Authority*	3, Upgrade 6 Plts	715	536
Upper Blue R.Basin	1, Fac Plan	47	36
Tomahawk SSD #3	1,2,3, Int Sewers	1,000	750
Tomahawk Cr SSD #5	1,2, Int Sewers	170	128
Spring Hill	1, Plt Exp	15	11
Kansas City	1,2,3, Coll Sys for SW K.C. Ks (Phase I)	18,792	728
Pomona	1, Plt Exp	10	8
Lecompton	3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt Plt	528	297
	Fourth Congressional District		
Oaklawn	1,2,3, Pump Sta & FM	300	226
Marquette	2,3, Sec Trt	169	126
Galva	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	125	94
Wichita	1,2,3, Wastewater Solids Fac	1,513	1,135
Wichita	2, Plt #2 Chlor,grit removal, & Bar Screen Eqp. Plt #1 grease removal	94	71
Wichita	1, Extraneous Flow control & Standby Power	21	16
Wichita	1,2, Sewer Dist #22 Int	240	180

* Also listed in Second,fourth & Fifth Congressional Districts.

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Wichita	3, W.S.U. Int.	$257	$193
Wichita	3, Dry Creek Sub-Main	260	195
Wichita	3, Sanitary Sewer #12	1,500	1,125
Wichita	3, Relief Sewer/Lift Sta #4	120	90
Hesston	2, Upgrade Sec Trt	72	54
Buhler	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	40	30
Kansas Turnpike Authority*	3, Upgrade 6 Turnpike Plts	715	536
Maize	2, Chl.	23	17
Pretty Prairie	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	4	3
Nickerson	2, Upgrade Sec & Int	43	32
McPherson	3, Int (Parts 3,4,5)	400	300
McPherson	1,2, Upgrade Sec Plt	93	70
Newton (North)	1,2,3, Int	150	113
Eastern SMD	1,2, Int	400	300
Hutchinson (West)	1,2,3, Int.	1,942	1,457
Hutchinson	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	320	240
Colwich	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	19	14
Halstead	1,2,3, Int, Lift Sta, Upgrade Sec Trt	450	338
Valley Center	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	32	24
Kingman	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	33	25

* Also shown in Second, Third & Fifth Congressional Districts

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Sylvia	3, Upgrade Trt Sys	$150	$113
Lindsborg	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	20	15
Bentley	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	243	160
Durham	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	228	186
Zenda	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	209	133
Abbyville	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	223	154
Nashville	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	209	140
Plevna	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	320	241
Spivey	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	167	114
	Fifth Congressional District		
Derby	1,2, Int & Sec Trt	150	113
Mulvane	1,2,3, Sec Trt	750	563
Madison	3, Upgrade Sec Trt	245	182
New Strawn	1,2,3, Outfall sewer & new Sec Trt Plt	140	105
Girard	1, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	12	9
Towanda	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	25	19
Douglass	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	61	46
Americus	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	237	176
Oswego	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	8	6
Kansas Turnpike Authority*	3, Upgrade 6 Turnpike Plts	715	536

* Also shown in Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Andover	3, Int & new Sec Trt	$1,048	$787
Harper	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	10	8
St. Paul	1, Coll & Upgrade Sec Trt	7	5
Whitewater	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	90	68
Benton	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	30	23
Potwin	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	13	10
Fredonia	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt & Int	2,500	1,859
Rose Hill	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	12	9
Pittsburg	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt & Int	3,000	2,250
Newton	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt & Int	870	652
Winfield	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt & Sewer rehab.	345	259
Fort Scott	1, Upgrade coll sys, Sec Trt	9	7
Wellington	3, Upgrade Sec Trt	1,500	1,125
Haysville	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	4	3
Augusta	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	21	16
Cherryvale	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	800	32
Anthony	3, Upgrade Sec Trt	500	375
Caney	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	600	30
Garnett	2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	2,144	1,602
Belle Plaine	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	350	263
Emporia	1,2,3, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	7,000	3,000

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Howard	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	$27	$20
Coffeyville	1, Int, Lift Sta, Upgrade Sec Trt	107	80
Chanute	1,2, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	573	430
Parsons	1,2,3, Int & Upgrade Sec Trt	436	327
Thayer	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	45	34
Louisburg	1,2,3, incr cap of Sec Trt	138	104
Goddard	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	237	178
Carbondale	1,2, Upgrade Coll & Sec Trt	37	28
Arma	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	6	5
Humboldt	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	8	6
Arkansas City	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	231	173
Lebo	1,2,3, Exp Trt Fac	43	32
Independence	2,3, Int, Upgrade Sec Trt	2,958	2,218
Chetopa	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	43	32
Erie	1,2, Upgrade Sec Trt	27	20
LeRoy	1, Upgrade Sec Trt	7	5
LaCygne	1,2,3, Upgrade Sec Trt	480	360
Altamont	1, Upgrade Coll & Sec Trt	7,100	5,325
Cherokee	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	945	709
LaHarpe	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	750	560
Scammon	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	356	267

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Gas City	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	$553	$379
Arcadia	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	397	295
Buffalo	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	504	378
Colony	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	538	351
Butler Co #12	1,2, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	7	5
Walnut	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	420	315
Blue Mound	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	462	346
Butler Co #9	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	225	147
Butler Co #11	1,2,3, Coll Sys	135	93
Toronto Reservoir Impr D.	1,2,3, Trt Plt, Int, Lift Sta & Coll Sys	480	357
Peru	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	345	230
Tyro	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	535	401
Butler Co #13	1,2,3, Coll Sys	225	169
Lake Waltanna Impr D.	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	884	663
Atlanta	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	241	181
West Mineral	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	380	245
Parker	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	225	168
Piqua Impr D.	1,2, Coll Sys & Sec Trt, Int & Lift Sta	145	108
Treece	2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	189	140
Liberty	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	227	156

KANSAS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Virgil	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	$294	$154
Latham	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	250	188
Galesburg	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	250	185
Cassoday	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	400	225
Elmdale	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	121	91
Kincaid	1, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	4	3
Savonburg	1,2,3, Coll Sys & Sec Trt	150	113

PESTICIDES

Cooperative Relationships-EPA/USDA. Kansas State University Extension Service has been a constant source of help. Each year EPA participates in Extension Service Chemical Task Group meetings at various points in the State, which are primarily for growers, dealers, applicators, etc.

EPA has acted in an advisory capacity to legislative committees in the drafting of pesticide legislation.

Kansas functions under three separate statutes with authorities to regulate pesticides:

Kansas Agricultural and Chemical Act
Kansas Pesticide Use Law
Kansas Pesticide Control Law

The State Department of Agriculture has recommended modification of these Acts to conform to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act. Legislation was considered during the 1975 session and will be carried over to the 1976 session.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

1. Indian Creek Waste Treatment Plant, Johnson County

Original grant application for site improvement including alterations of Indian Creek and access road. The EPA determined that this site improvement is preliminary to expansions of the actual treatment facilities. EPA prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement on the ultimate expansion of the site and alternatives to expansion. A public hearing was held on the statement on September 20, 1973. The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the President's Council on Environmental Quality on April 22, 1974.

2. Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Station

EPA is currently reviewing the draft Environmental Impact Statement for this project.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 75 Federal facilities in the State of Kansas. The Environmental Protection Agency has issued 56 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to facilities in the State. Major emphasis will now be placed on assuring compliance with the permit conditions.

The Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant near Lawrence, Kansas, is presently in stand-by status. They now have an extensive program for modifying existing facilities and construction of new facilities. Construction of a new Nitroguanidine Plant began in August 1975.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The State program consists of 5.2 professional and one clerical position. District office support adds an additional 1.5 man-years. The State budget for FY-1976 is $111,401, including a $55,690 Federal solid waste management planning grant.

The Department of Health and Environment (DHE) completed their State Solid Waste Management Plan in 1970 and obtained excellent legislation (K.S.A. 1971 Supp. 65-3401 through 3417, as amended). The State program has suffered from lack of visibility, insufficient manpower (due to inadequate salaries and a lack of positions); insufficient funding; and a lack of problem recognition by administrative officials and legislators. State legislation required submission of county and/or city solid waste management plans by June 30, 1974, for approval by the DHE. All these plans have been completed and approved, which is a tribute to the diligence of the program personnel. The legislation also requires permits for all solid waste processing and disposal sites and facilities by June 30, 1976. By June 30, 1975, 71 percent of the State's population was served by approved facilities.

The major statewide problem in FY-1976 will be guidance of plan implementation, continued review and approval of sanitary landfill permit applications, and development of hazardous waste management and resource recovery strategies.

Federal financial and technical assistance, in its various forms, is being provided the State. One regional planning grant is being completed and implemented (Chikaskia and Indian Hills Regional Planning Commissions).

The DHE, as a portion of its FY-1976 program plan, will be attempting to stimulate resource recovery efforts. There are no significant resource recovery systems in operation in the State. Additional State program grant activities in FY-1976 will include permit investigation and approval of sanitary landfills, industrial landfills, tree and brush disposal areas, construction and demolition landfills and processing facilities. Resources will also be required to inspect these operations and provide enforcement where necessary. A survey of hazardous waste generation and strategy development; a survey of resource recovery markets and strategy development; and continuation of a training program for local personnel complete the State program.

RADIATION

The Kansas State Department of Health and Environment is the State radiation control agency.

Kansas is a Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreement state and has issued some 160 licenses. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has 15 licenses and there are 40 radium sources. There are seven particle accelerators, 1,500 medical X-ray machines and 1,500 dental X-ray machines. Nonionizing sources of radiation include 262 broadcast transmitters, 1,518 microwave towers and 39 mixed radar installations. There are no radioactive disposal sites in the State.

Kansas Gas and Electric Company and the Kansas City Power and Light Company have applied for a construction permit to build a nuclear power plant near Burlington.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The State Department of Health and Environment is the State noise control agency. Mutually, we have worked on community noise ordinances, review of environmental impact statements, complaint problems and measuring techniques.

Major cities in Kansas that have been engaged in development of noise control ordinances in the past year are Topeka and Wichita. Other cities have expressed interest and requested information.

MISSOURI APPENDIX INDEX

Page

- Introduction M-1
- Table of Organization M-2
- Program Grants M-3
- State Programs
  - Planning M-4
  - Air Pollution Control M-5
  - Water Pollution Control
    - Construction Grants M-11
    - NPDES Program M-25
  - Pesticides M-26
  - Environmental Impact Statements M-27
  - Federal Activities M-28
  - Solid Waste Management M-29
  - Radiation M-30
  - Noise Abatement & Control M-31
  - Water Supply M-32

MISSOURI

The Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974 combined 13 Departments and the Office of Administration into a new Department of Natural Resources. Included in the reorganization were the Air Conservation Commission, Clean Water Commission, Environmental Improvement Authority, Water Resources Board, and some environmental programs of the State Department of Health. The new Department became fully effective on July 1, 1974. All major environmental programs are now in the newly created Department.

St. Louis is the only metropolitan area in the Region for which a Transportation Control Plan is required. The over-lapping nature of the two-state metropolitan area makes it difficult to work efficiently for transportation control. Some extensive air studies have been made.

Missouri has an aggressive water pollution control program which will be continued under the reorganization.

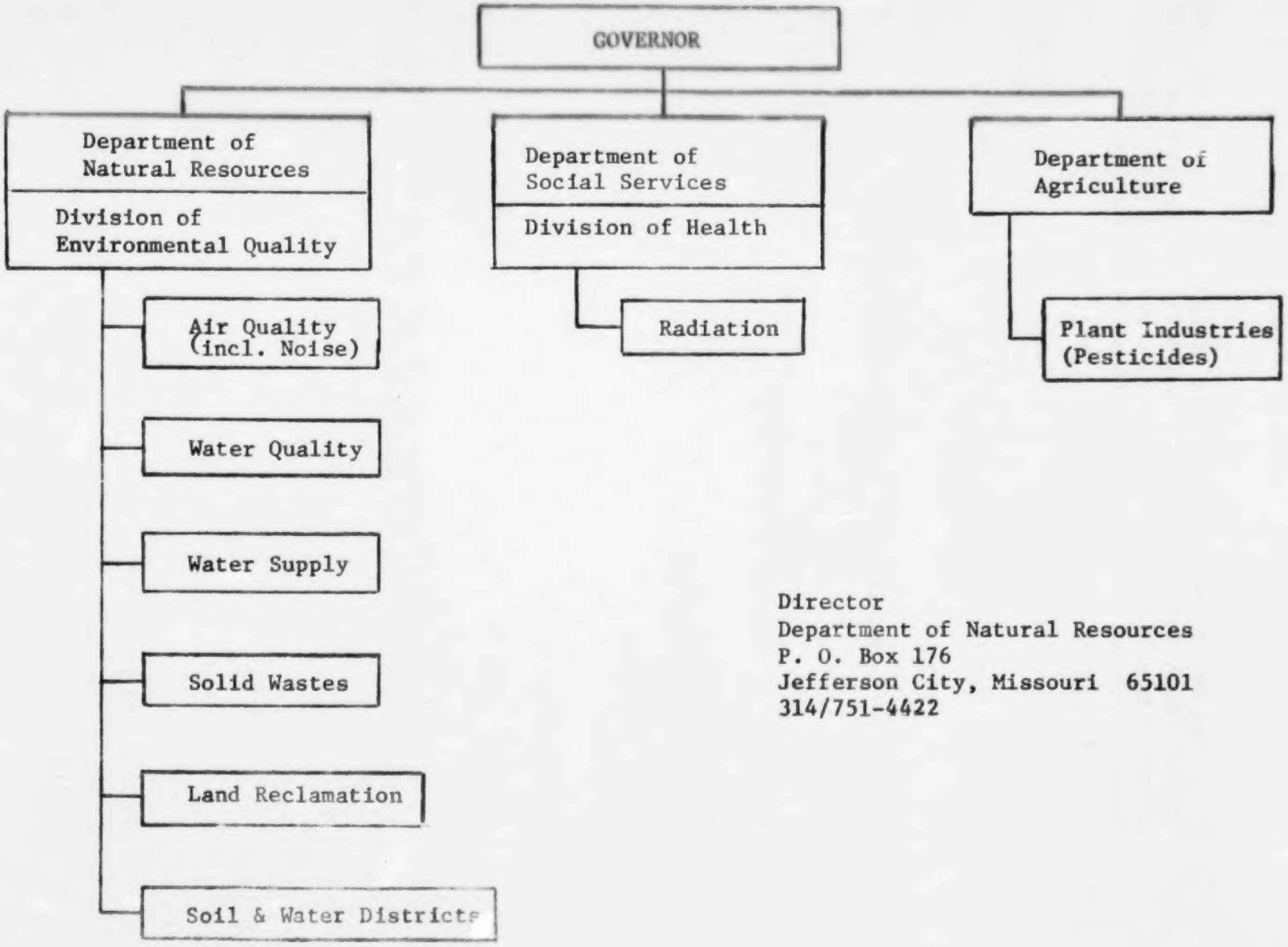
The State of Missouri was officially authorized to assume the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program on October 30, 1974.

Electrical energy needs are currently being met. Missouri has a large supply of coal of high-sulfur content and this resource will be available for electrical generating when stack scrubber equipment is available in sufficient quantities to control sulfur emissions.

A portion of the FY-1975 construction grant allocation of $74.55 million remains unobligated for FY-1976. These funds were allotted to the states in accordance with the 1973 "Needs Survey" required by PL 92-500. A total of $9 billion has been released to the Agency for grants in FY-1976 and the Missouri share of this is $157.47 million. Allocations were made according to existing formulas for FY-1973, 1974 and 1975 distribution since the funds were authorized for those years but had not been released by the President. FY-1976 funds are not subject to reallotment until September 30, 1977.

PL 92-500 does not authorize grant funds beyond those now allocated.

MISSOURI


GOVERNOR
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
Air Quality (incl. Noise)
Water Quality
Water Supply
Solid Wastes
Land Reclamation
Soil & Water Districts
Department of Social Services
Division of Health
Radiation
Department of Agriculture
Plant Industries (Pesticides)

Director
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
314/751-4422

PROGRAM GRANTS

The State Program Grants are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. Air, Water, and Solid Wastes program grant authorities are PL 91-604, PL 92-500, and PL 91-512, respectively. Federal program grant funds for Fiscal Year 1976 are:

Air

State	$316,700
Local	
Kansas City (5/1 FY)	115,300
St. Louis (5/1 FY)	270,000
St. Louis County (CY-75)	278,228
Springfield (FY-76)	27,700

Water Pollution

State	$705,190

Solid Wastes

State	$65,000

Program grants under PL 93-523 should be available to states during FY-1976 to support supervision of public water supplies.

PLANNING

Missouri has delineated 15 water quality limited segments. Waste load allocation studies have been completed in four of these for use in preparation of Basin Plans and for issuance of NPDES permits. Regional systems may eliminate the need for waste load allocation studies in some of the water quality limited segments.

Eight River Basin Plans are scheduled for completion prior to the end of FY-1976. Two Plans have been completed.

There are three designated areas for "Section 208" areawide planning in Missouri. Areawide grants have been awarded to the Mid-America Regional Council (Kansas City area), East-West Gateway Coordinating Council (St. Louis) and Ozark Gateway Regional Planning Commission (Joplin).

The State has delineated 201 facility planning areas. These delineations were made for SMSA's and other areas for which regional facilities are considered a possibility.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The State prepared an Implementation Plan which was initially submitted to EPA on January 24, 1972. Supplemental information was submitted later that year and the Plan was essentially approved in Federal Register Volume 37, Number 105, May 31, 1972. The deficiencies that currently remain in the Plan are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Plan does not meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.11(a)(6) since the authority to make emission data available to the public is lacking; EPA officials from the Regional Office have met with State legislative leaders and the State agency officials to encourage enactment of such legislation. Since the State agency lacks the legal authority to release emission data to the public, they cannot promulgate procedures to release such data as required by 40 CFR 51.10(e). To correct this deficiency, EPA promulgated 40 CFR 52.1324(b) in Federal Register Volume 37, Number 204, October 28, 1972. At such time as Missouri officially submits satisfactory regulations, the Federal regulations will be revoked.

The Missouri Air Conservation Commission (MACC) does not presently have the legal authority to adopt indirect source review regulations even though it drafted legislation to provide such authority. None of the State legislators would sponsor such legislation to date. Region VII is still encouraging MACC to seek passage of this legislation since EPA believes that states need indirect source review measures to adequately ensure maintenance of NAAQS for carbon monoxide.

The MACC regulatory procedures for new stationary source review are presently deficient because they do not provide for a public comment period as required by 40 CFR 51.18. Representatives of the Region VII office plan to meet with MACC staff in the near future to discuss amendments to the MACC regulations to provide for a public comment period and to encourage the MACC to request delegation of EPA authority to review new sources as required by the Federal significant deterioration regulations (40 CFR 52.21). This delegation would not add a substantial workload to MACC since the sources subject to 40 CFR 52.21 are also subject to state review regulations.

The MACC has scheduled a public hearing to consider adoption of the Federal NSPS this fall. After adoption of the NSPS the MACC plans to request delegation of EPA authority to enforce the NSPS. The adoption of the Federal NESHAPS will also be encouraged.

An analysis of the potential for violations of the NAAQS in 1985 in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) in the State was done by the MACC and it recommended that only the Missouri portion of the Metropolitan St. Louis SMSA be designated as an Air Quality Maintenance Area (AQMA) for particulate matter and photochemical oxidants. The EPA Regional office reviewed the material submitted by the MACC and determined that a mathematical error had been made in the analysis of the Metropolitan Kansas City Interstate SMSA and that the local agencies in the St. Louis SMSA had ambient air quality data for sulfur dioxide, which indicated levels above the NAAQS, that had not been available to the MACC when it analyzed the area. Therefore, the EPA will designate the following areas as AQMA's:

1. Kansas City Interstate AQMA (Missouri portion); Cass County, Clay County, Jackson County, and Platte County; for particulate matter.

2. St. Louis Interstate AQMA (Missouri portion); Franklin County, Jefferson County, St. Charles County, St. Louis County, and St. Louis City; for particulate matter, photochemical oxidants, and sulfur dioxide.

More detailed air quality analyses and projections will be conducted during this year to determine if air quality can be expected to exceed the NAAQS in 1985. If such violations are projected, an Air Quality Maintenance Plan will be required.

The EPA recommends that the State of Missouri do the following:

1. Pass legislation and amend its regulations to provide indirect source review authority.

2. Pass legislation to amend its regulations to provide adequate procedures for the release of emission data to the public.

3. Adopt the NSPS and request delegation of EPA enforcement authority.

4. Adopt the NESHAPS and request delegation of EPA enforcement authority.

5. Amend new source review regulations to provide procedures for a public comment period.

6. Request delegation of EPA authority to conduct new source reviews required by the significant deterioration regulations.

7. Prepare and adopt a "Transportation Control Plan" (TCP) for the Metropolitan St. Louis area.

The EPA reviewed the Missouri SIP as required by Section 4 of ESECA and made the following finding:

> For particulates, there is little indication that the existing regulations for fuel combustion sources are overly-restrictive. For sulfur dioxide, there are indications that emission limiting regulations for very large fuel burning sources may be overly-restrictive. However, current air quality data indicate high isolated SO_2 concentrations in the Missouri portion of the Metropolitan St. Louis area. Sources of SO_2 in this isolated area are meeting the current SO_2 emission regulations so regulations affecting these sources may need to be tightened.

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA), pursuant to the authority granted to it by Section 2 of ESECA, has issued orders to prohibit the burning of oil or gas by the following electric power generating facilities in Missouri:

1. Kansas City Power and Light Company, Hawthorne Generating Station - Units 3, 4, and 5.

2. Springfield City Utilities, James River Generating Station - Units 3 and 4.

The EPA is currently analyzing the ambient air quality data for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide and performing dispersion modeling studies in the area where the above power generating facilities are located. Following the completion of these analyses EPA will provide the FEA with its findings as to whether and under what conditions the above electric power generating facilities can burn coal and not cause violations of the primary ambient air quality standards.

Ambient air quality data from Missouri sampling sites are submitted to EPA Regional Office on a quarterly basis for storage in the National Aerometric Data Bank. The data submitted are reviewed and compared with applicable primary (public health) and secondary (public welfare) ambient air quality standards. Analysis of ambient air quality data shows that the Kansas City and St. Louis Air Quality Control Regions will not achieve the primary suspended particulate standard in 1975. St. Louis is not expected to attain standards for sulfur dioxide, oxidants, or carbon monoxide.

After reviewing the 1972 air quality data for photochemical oxidants and carbon monoxide, EPA found that acceptable progress was not being made toward the achievement of the primary standards in the St. Louis region. The Governor was notified that it would be necessary for Missouri to develop additional control strategies for carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants. These strategies should include more stringent control of stationary sources and the development of transportation contrls. A more recent analysis of the 1974 air quality data supports the indication that ambient air quality standards will not be met by the applicable date.

The MACC has been advised that strategies should be developed and submitted to EPA by October 31, 1975.

The MACC has contracted with East-West Gateway Coordinating Council for the development of transportation control strategies. These strategies will be combined by MACC with stationary source strategies into a SIP revision. Preliminary indications are that a 65 percent reduction in emissions will be needed for hydrocarbons, the chemical precursors of photochemical oxidants, and a 20 percent reduction will be needed in emissions of carbon monoxide. These reductions will be achieved through the use strategies such as (1) control of hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources, (2) vapor recovery at gasoline service stations and bulk loading facilities, (3) inspection and maintenance of vehicle emissions control systems, and (4) reduction of vehicle miles traveled through the use of strategies designed to improve traffic flow and encourage increased usage of mass transit.

There are 125 persons employed by the State and local agencies who provide 110 man-years to controlling air pollution sources in the State. This level of effort is 65 percent of the level projected. Expenditures of Federal and non-Federal funds exceed $2 million or about 75 percent of the planned level.

The municipal and county agencies, in general, are better staffed and financed than the State agency. The Air Conservation Commission has been unable to obtain sufficient funds and authorized positions to adequately carry out responsibilities mandated by the Clean Air Act and the Federal courts. State efforts to develop and staff regional offices have been thwarted by the Legislature; thus, inspectors who handle complaint or other investigations traveled from Jefferson City.

The organization of the Department of Natural Resources should improve the ability of the State to respond to citizen complaints and inspect air pollution sources in the future. Utilizing existing field offices of the Clean Water Commission obviates the need for separate field offices for the air program.

The EPA Regional Office is providing contract assistance to aid the State in meeting the Implementation Plan reporting requirements as well as the development of a transportation control and air quality maintenance plan for the St. Louis metropolitan area.

A total of $1,037,190 of the Regional Grant Allocation ($2,327,000) is obligated to support the State program and five local programs during FY-1976. The following table summarizes funding of the programs since FY-1973:

Agency	Fiscal Year	Non-Fed. Funds	Federal Funds	Total
Dept. of Natural Resources	1973	$143,312	$288,081	$431,393
	1974	184,056	254,056	438,112
	1975	179,679	309,530	489,209
	1976	271,538	316,700	588,238
St. Louis City	1973	269,141	269,141	538,282
	1974	299,945	299,945	599,890
	1975	299,664	299,663	599,327
	1976	287,833	282,094	569,927
St. Louis County	1973	226,219	323,364	549,583
	1974	244,896	323,364	568,260
	1975	253,700	291,027	544,727
	1976	279,789	291,028	570,817
Kansas City	1973	147,323	109,946	257,269
	1974	176,084	128,128	304,212
	1975	176,718	127,730	304,448
	1976	- -	115,300	- -
Springfield	1973	37,413	16,929	54,342
	1974	41,527	30,411	71,938
	1975	42,496	30,411	72,907
	1976	48,636	32,068	80,704
Independence	1973	24,370	20,540	44,910

NOTE: The City of Independence is funded by contract through the Department of Natural Resources.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Nearly 590 grants totaling $232 million have been awarded to Missouri since 1956. Of the total, over $100 million in grants covering 100 projects have been awarded out of FY-1973, 1974 and 1975 allocations.

The State established priority list, which follows, shows those projects approved for funding in FY-1976. The unobligated FY-1975 allocation, along with FY-1976 funds of $157.5 million will be used in financing these projects.

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1975 Priority List*

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
First, Second, & Third Congressional Districts			
Metro St.Louis SD, (Bonfils)	2,3, new sec. fac, Int.		$8,663
Metro St.Louis	2,3, Int.		49
Metro St.Louis	1, new sec. fac., Int.		
Fourth Congressional District			
Osceola	2,3, new sec. fac.		226
Peculiar	3, new sec. fac.		247
Independence	2,3, Interceptor		
Nevada	3, improve tmt. plt.		
Pilot Grove	2,3, new sec. fac.		106
Kingsville	2,3, int. & tmt. plt.		
Concordia	2,3, interceptor		
Calhoun	3, new sec. tmt.		332
Warrensburg	3, new sec. fac., Int.		2,337
Weaubleau	2,3, improve tmt. plt.		122
Smithton	1, fac.plan.		
Warsaw	3, collect. sewers		344
Rich Hill	3, complete fac.		1,135

* Unfunded. Projects will retain their priority until funded.

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1975 Priority List*

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Fifth Congressional District			
Kansas City	2, secondary design		
Kansas City	2, secondary design		
Kansas City	2,3, Weatherby Lake int.		$521
Sixth Congressional District			
Carrolton	2,3, sec. tmt.		
Lawson	3, Int.		
Platte Co. SD #3	3, new sec. tmt. & int.		
Jamesport	2,3, new fac. & int.		
Platte City	2.3, expand & improve sys.		455
Parkville	2.3, expand & improve sys.		
Parkville	1, fac. plan		
Seventh Congressional District			
Monett	3, expand fac.		1,202
Southwest City	2,3, expand fac.		295
Springfield	3, Int.		1,523
Springfield	3, Wilson Creek Trunk		1,350
Marshfield	2.3, new fac. & lift sta.		869
Alba	2.3, complete fac.		199

* Unfunded. Projects will retain their priority until funded.

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1975 Priority List*

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Ash Grove	2,3, new plt, lift sta, int. & collect sys.		$484
Verona	3, complete sys.		284
Neosho	2,3, act. sludge plt & tng purposes		250
	Eighth Congressional District		
Licking	2,3, tmt.		
Ellisville	3, improve sys.		96
Richland	2,3, new sec. tmt.		124
Richland	2,3, collect.sys.		24
Cuba	2,3, expand fac, l.s.		92
Tipton	2.3, new fac, lift sta & int.		243
Licking	2.3, int. sewers		324
St. James	2.3, complete sys.		1,113
Washington	2,3, improve sys. & int.		
Bourbon	2,3, impr.& exp. tmt. fac, ls. & Int.		252
Houston	1, new fac, l.s. & Int.		
	Ninth Congressional District		
Wentzville	3, centralize fac.		2,244
Warrenton	2,3, new centralized tmt fac.		972

* Unfunded. Projects will retain their priority until funded.

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1975 Priority List*

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Hannibal	3, new sec. fac.		$6,638
Greentop	3, new fac. & int.		133
New London	3, new sec. tmt.		119
	Tenth Congressional District		
Campbell	2,3, expand plt.		
Charleston	2,3, expand plt.		
Poplar Bluff	2,3, expand fac.		464
Wyatt	3, new sec. tmt. & collect.		
Bloomsdale	3, new sec, tmt. & collect.		704
Cape Girardeau	3, sec. tmt.		
Flatt River	2,3, expand fac.		
Essex	2,3, new fac. & int.		84
Hayti	2,3, exp & impr. tmt. fac, lift sta. & int.		34
Bernie	2,3, improve fac.		158
Arnold	2, Int.		

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

First, Second & Third Congressional Districts

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Met.St.Louis SD (Lower Meramec)	1, fac. plan	329	247
Met. St. Louis SD (Bissell Pt.sub-area)	3, sewage trt. plt.	9,220	6,915
Met. St.Louis SD (Lemay sub-area)	3, sewage trt. plt.	9,300	6,975
Times Beach (Eureka Times Beach sub-area)	1, fac. plan	82	62

Fourth Congressional District

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Raymore	1, fac. plan		
Sheldon	1, fac. plan		
Archie	1, fac. plan		
Adrian	1, fac. plan		
Fayette	1, fac. plan	20	15
(Sni-A-Bar Creek)	1, fac. plan		
Buckner	1, fac. plan		
Wellington	1, fac. plan		
Lincoln	1, fac. plan		
Concordia	1, fac. plan	15	11
Sweet Springs	1, fac. plan	12	9
Pleasant Hill	1, fac. plan		
Butler	2, secondary trt. fac.	169	109

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Drexel	1, fac. plan		
Liberal	1, fac. plan		
Marshall	1, fac. plan	46	35
Higginsville	1, fac. plan		
Knob Noster	1, fac. plan	10	8
Holden	1, fac. plan		
LaMonte	1, fac. plan		
Corder	1, fac. plan		
Leeton	1, fac. plan		
Alma	1, fac. plan		
Emma	1, fac. plan	4	3
Clinton	1, fac. plan		
Windsor	1, fac. plan		
Appleton City	1, fac. plan		
Deepwater	1, fac. plan		
Lowry City	1, fac. plan		
Lamar	1, fac. plan		
Lexington	1, fac. plan	50	38
Waverly	1, fac. plan		
Little Blue Valley	1, upstream int.	28,400	20,500
Lee's Summit	2,3 Maybrook int.	1,351	1,013
Versailles	2.3, central trt. fac.	789	592

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Little Blue Valley	2,3, Blue Springs int.	$10,123	$ 7,373
Malta Bend	2,3, new trt plt & int.		42,750
Chilhowee	2,3, new trt. & Int.	164	123
Oak Grove	2, W.Br. No. int.	104	78
Armstrong	2,3, new trt. & int.	543	143
Otterville	2,3, new trt. & int.	382	64
	Fifth Congressional District		
Kansas City	3, West Side trt. plt.	8,700	6,525
Kansas City (Rush-Line crk)	1, fac. plan.	97	73
Kansas City (Big Blue R.)	2,3, E.Blue R. int.	60,000	18,750
	Sixth Congressional District		
Novinger	2,3, new int. & trt. fac.	259	194
Shoal Creek	1, fac. plan.		
Gower	2,3, new int. & trt. plt.	340	255
Brookfield	1, fac. plan.		
Marceline	1, fac. plan.		
Gallatin	1, fac. plan.		
Richmond	1, fac. plan.		
Slater	2,3, new trt. fac.	598	448
Pattonsburg	1, fac. plan	11	5
Green City	1, fac. plan		

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
St. Joseph	2.3, 102 R. int.	2,952	2,214
Trenton	1, fac. plan	44	33
(Little Platte R.)	1, fac. plan		
Mound City	1, fac. plan		
(Fishing R.)	1, fac. plan		
Tracy	1, fac. plan		
Breckenridge	2.3, new int. & trt.	570	161
Polo	2.3, new trt. & int.	394	75
Laclede	2.3, new trt. & int.	180	132
Linneus	2.3, new trt. & int.	552	144
Henrietta	2.3, new trt. & int.	604	122
Union Star	2, new trt. & int.	9	7
Country Club Village	2,3, int. to St. Joseph	860	33
Oregon	2.3, new trt. & int.	1,445	371
Graham	2.3, new trt. & int.	349	75
Elmo	2.3, new trt. & int.	303	63

Seventh Congressional District

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Joplin	1, fac. plan	40	30
Center Creek	1, fac. plan		
Carthage	1, fac. plan	20	15
Ozark	1, fac. plan	9	7

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Marionville	1, fac. plan	13	10
Noel	1, fac. plan	6	5
Wheaton	1, fac. plan		
Mansfield	1, fac. plan	11	8
Billings	1, fac. plan		
Ava	1, fac. plan		
Cassville	1, fac. plan	2	2
Diamond	1, fac. plan	6	5
Purdy	1, fac. plan		
Crane	1, fac. plan	2	2
Seneca	1, fac. plan	12	9
Gainsville	1, fac. plan		
Pierce City	1, fac. plan	2	2
Nixa	1, fac. plan		
Seymour	1, fac. plan	14	11
Aurora	1, fac. plan	16	12
Miller	1, fac. plan		
Goodman	1, fac. plan		
Lanagan	1, fac. plan		
Stockton	2,3, trt. fac. & int.	207	156
Lockwood	1, fac. plan	8	6
Humansville	1, fac. plan		

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Fair Play	1, fac. plan		
Buffalo	2,3, new trt. fac.	717	538
Reeds Spring	2,3, new trt. & int.	294	90
Duenweg	2,3, int. to Joplin	395	286
Pineville	2,3, new trt. & int.	365	274
Niangua	2,3, new trt. & int.	556	169
Urbana	2,3, new trt. & int.	188	133
Buffalo	2,3, int. to New Area	508	432
	Eighth Congressional District		
Osage Beach	1, fac. plan	30	23
Lake Ozark	1, fac. plan	40	30
Cole County SD	1, fac. plan	10	8
Linn Creek	1, fac, plan		
Camdenton	1, fac. plan	11	8
Willow Springs	1, fac. plan	15	11
Mountain View	1, fac. plan	10	8
Cabool	2, new centralized trt. fac.	69	52
Salem	1, fac. plan	13	9
Sullivan	1, fac. plan		
St. Clair	2.3, centralized trt. fac.	955	716
Bland	1, fac. plan	29	22

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Rolla	2, disinf. of effluent	27	20
Potosi	1, fac. plan	25	19
Alton	1, fac. plan	21	16
Birch Tree	1, fac. plan		
Eminence	1, fac. plan	11	8
Sturgeon	1, fac. plan		
Steelville	1, fac. plan	11	8
Waynesville	1, fac. plan	400	300
Eldon	1, fac. plan	18	14
Hermann	1, fac. plan	16	12
Crocker	2,3, new trt. fac. & int.	500	375
Jefferson City	2,3, secondary trt. fac.	3,247	2,435
Rolla	2, int. to New Area	65	48
St. Clair	2,3, int. to New Area	107	80
Iberia	2, new trt. & int.	96	72
Jefferson City	2,3, Wears Creek int.	439	329
	Ninth Congressional District		
Queen City	2, new int. & trt. fac.	34	12
Higbee	2,3, new int. & trt. fac.	550	135
Macon	1, fac. plan		
Shelbina	1, fac. plan	30	23

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Laddonia	1, fac. plan	5	4
Shelbyville	1, fac. plan		
Hunnewell	1, fac. plan	5	4
Bevier	2,3, new int. & trt. fac.	596	150
Bowling Green	1, fac. plan		
Center	1, fac. plan	5	4
Moberly	1, fac. plan	33	25
Mexico	1, fac. plan		
Wright City	1, fac. plan		
Portage Des Sioux	1, fac. plan		
Paris	1, fac. plan		
Clarence	1, fac. plan		
Perry	1, fac. plan	5	4
Madison	1, fac. plan	6	5
Palmyra	1, fac. plan		
St. Charles	2,3, Mo. R. trt. & int.	8,416	5,862
Atlanta	2,3, new trt. & int.	117	88
Frankford	2,3, new trt. & int.	98	74
St. Charles	2,3, Cole Crk int.	611	428
St. Charles	2,3, Sand Fork Crk int.	1,954	1,431
Cedar City	2,3, int. to Jefferson City	358	96

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Tenth Congressional District			
Arnold	3, int. sewers	12,440	4,587
Desloge	1, fac. plan		
(Festus-Crystal City)	1, fac. plan		
Van Buren	1, fac. plan		
Ellington	1, fac. plan	7	5
Bunker	1, fac. plan		
Piedmont	1, fac. plan	12	9
Malden	1, fac. plan	8	6
Morehouse	1, fac. plan		
Oran	1, fac. plan		
Parma	1, fac. plan		
Advance	1, fac. plan		
Doniphan	1, fac. plan	10	8
Bonne Terre	1, fac. plan		
Bismarck	1, fac. plan		
DeSoto	1, fac. plan	50	38
Bloomfield	1, fac. plan		
Fredericktown	1, fac. plan	12	9
New Madrid	1, fac. plan		
Leadwood	2,3, new trt. & int.	2,594	860
St. Marys	2,3, new trt. & int.	708	184

MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Valle Lake SD	2,3, new trt. & int.	627	455
Matthews	2, new trt. & int.	20	10
Greenville	2,3, new trt. & int.	481	95
DeSoto	2,3, Walther Park ing.	170	104
Fisk	2,3, new trt. & int.	372	163
Qulin	2,3, new trt. & int.	279	15
Wilson City	2,3, int. to Wyatt	112	22

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PROGRAM

State of Missouri

1. Permits to be issued (estimated) 7-31-75:

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	739	7
b. Municipal	23	1
Sub-Total	762	8
Total	770	

2. Permits issued as of 7-31-75:

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	1176	57
b. Municipal	532	87
Sub-Total	1708	144
Total	1852 1/	

3. Public Notices issued as of 7-31-75:

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	1217	57
b. Municipal	535	87
Sub-Total	1752	144
Total	1896	

*Non-municipal includes industrial, agricultural, and federal facilities.

1/ Figures includes reissued permits.

The State of Missouri was officially authorized to assume the NPDES program on October 30, 1974.

PESTICIDES

EPA has an on-job-training contract with the Missouri Department of Agriculture and the State Fair Community College, Sedalia, Missouri to upgrade agrichemical employees ($21,000).

Cooperative Relationships-EPA/USDA. The University of Missouri Extension Service has been a source of ongoing cooperative relations in an exchange of information, actions, and state pesticide needs. EPA depends on this as the primary source of knowledge as to what is actually happening in Missouri with agricultural pesticides.

A cooperative effort between EPA/ES during FY-1973 and FY-1974 was Project Safeguard. This was a program to inform farmers that had been accustomed to using the low order of toxicity DDT of the possible dangers inherent in the more highly toxic replacement. This was, in the main, the small cotton farmers. Over 2,000 Missouri farmers in this category were personally contacted. There were no fatalities during this initial change-over season.

Revised pesticide law was enacted in the 1974 legislative session and signed May 14, 1974. This is considered acceptable to function under the Amended Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

1. South Midtown Freeway - Kansas City

An urban freeway from downtown Kansas City south to U.S. Highway 71. Project is presently under litigation. A draft Environmental Impact Statement was prepared two years ago, but a final EIS has not been prepared at this time. EPA had significant comments concerning air and noise pollution caused by the project.

2. St. Louis International Airport

Site was originally proposed for the State of Illinois. However, the alternatives to the project were located in Missouri. The draft Statement was reviewed in April 1972 but the final EIS has not been prepared at this time.

3. Demolition of Pruitt-Igoe Public Housing Complex - St. Louis

EPA rated the final EIS and project as "Environmental Reservations" because of possible problems with noise and disposal of rubble. DHUD has received bids on the project but at this time a contract for demolition has not been let.

4. Calloway Nuclear Power Plant

EPA rated the draft EIS "Environmental Reservations" because of possible violations of water quality standards.

4. Lock and Dam 26, Mississippi River

EPA rated the draft and final EIS on this project as "Environmental Reservations" because of possible violations of water quality standards and degradation of wetlands. A second draft EIS has been prepared and is currently under review.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 85 Federal facilities in the State. The EPA has issued 63 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to those facilities which have discharges to receiving waters. Major emphasis is now being placed on assuring compliance with these permits.

There is a controversy between EPA and the Department of Natural Resources on the need for Federal agencies to obtain State permits. The EPA position is that only Federal permits are required for Federal installations. The Department of Natural Resources contends that Federal installations are in violation of the State law by not obtaining a State permit and paying the application fee to the State. The State will be furnished all the information required to satisfy State regulations governing the issuance of permits. This issue is under review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The State program consists of ten professional and three clerical positions. District office support adds an additional 6.0 man-years. The State budget for FY-1976 is $215,338, including a $105,000 Federal solid waste management planning grant.

The Department of Natural Resources, Solid Waste Management Program, completed their State Solid Waste Management Plan and obtained excellent legislation (Senate Bill 387, 76th Missouri General Assembly). However, in 1975, the Missouri Legislature severely weakened the collection and planning requirements, which will result in a shift in program emphasis. The major program problems are the lack of manpower to implement the State legislation (due to inadequate salaries and a lack of positions), and inadequate funding of the State program. The main local problems are completion of solid waste management plans required by State legislation for approval by the Department of Natural Resources by January 1, 1976. Also, financial and technical assistance to implement these plans is lacking.

The major statewide problem is the institution of a solid waste processing and disposal facility permit program required by State legislation in FY-1974. At the end of FY-1975, only 55 percent of the State's population was served by permitted sites and facilities. With the changes in State legislation, this program area will receive the greatest emphasis. In addition, the State will undertake a hazardous waste planning effort as a portion of their FY-1976 program. The hazardous waste survey of generators is currently underway to develop the data base for development of a hazardous waste strategy including legislation, resources and needs. A second planning effort in FY-1976 will involve the completion of a resource recovery market and development of a statewide strategy. The continuation of training activities complete the grant activities.

Federal financial and technical assistance, in its various forms, is being provided the State. Planning grants are being continued to the Department of Natural Resources and to six regional planning commissions.

RADIATION

The Department of Social Services, Division of Health is the State radiation control agency.

There are a large number of radiation sources in Missouri. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has 300 radioactive materials licensees and there are 24 radium sources. There are 8 particle accelerators, 3,400 medical X-ray machines, and 2,250 dental X-ray machines. Nonionizing sources are also quite numerous. There are 341 broadcast transmitters, 1,408 microwave towers and 48 fixed radar installations. There are two research reactors in the State.

The Union Electric Company has applied for a construction permit to construct two 1100 megawatt (electrical) nuclear power generating units on the Missouri River, 25 miles northeast of Jefferson City. This action has precipitated a rather widespread action among the environmental groups of the State. The steam supply will be a Standardized Nuclear Unit Power Plant System (SNUPPS).

The Cooper Nuclear Station is being operated by the Nebraska Public Power District on the Missouri River near Brownville, Nebraska. The Missouri River is the State line at this location.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is the State noise control agency. Mutually, we have worked on review of environmental impact statements and complaint problems. There is a need for suitable State legislation and resources for a more active noise control program.

Major cities in Missouri that have been engaged in studies of noise control ordinances in the past year are Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield. St. Louis County passed a noise control ordinance and initiated a noise control program within the past year. Some smaller cities of Missouri have expressed the need for noise control, but want to rely on the State since they do not have the resources or personnel and equipment which would be required on a part-time basis for their city.

WATER SUPPLY

The Public Water Supply Program is a function of the Division of Environmental Quality, Department of Natural Resources. Any supply with more than a single service connection is considered a public water supply.

Six and three-tenths man-years of professional personnel effort and four man-years of support are expended in the Central Office to provide direction to field activities and program responsibilities as authorized.

Six Regional Offices are staffed with engineers who devote time to the Water Supply Program through facility inspection, technical assistance and training programs.

Annual inspections of municipal water supplies are made by the Central Office and Regional engineers. Operation and needs of the water supplies are discussed in detailed reports which contain recommendations.

The Water Supply Program personnel in Jefferson City review most of the plans and specifications. Following this review, an approval of plans is issued if the plans are satisfactory. When the projects are completed, a final inspection is made by DNR Regional Office personnel, and if the completed project is satisfactory, a permit to dispense water is issued by them. Plans and specifications are required for the development of any additional sources of water or for any major improvements on existing systems.

The Bureau of Laboratory Services of the Division of Health provides a chemical and bacteriological analytical service for water supplies in the State. The main laboratory in Jefferson City performs all the chemical analyses. The bacteriological analyses are shared with branch laboratories in Poplar Bluff and Springfield. A survey officer has the responsibility of surveying and certifying all other state,county, and local laboratories which perform water analysis. This includes an evaluation of two districts, 17 water plants, 9 local health and 4 private laboratories.

Bacteriological and chemical analytical laboratories were surveyed by the EPA during July 1973. The results of these surveys indicated that the procedures and equipment generally met EPA requirements.

NEBRASKA APPENDIX INDEX

Page

Introduction N-1

Table of Organization N-2

Program Grants N-3

State Programs

Planning N-4

Air Pollution Control N-5

Water Pollution Control

Construction Grants N-8

NPDES Program N-17

Pesticides N-18

Environmental Impact Statements N-19

Federal Activities N-20

Solid Waste Management N-21

Radiation N-22

Noise Abatement & Control N-23

Water Supply N-24

NEBRASKA

The Department of Environmental Control was established by the 1971 Legislature and became fully effective July 1, 1971. This Department has three major divisions--water pollution control, solid waste control and air pollution control.

Feedlot pollution and irrigation return flows are the major pollution problems in the State. The State is doing an excellent job on feedlot pollution control.

A Level "B" Study, under the Water Resource Control Act, has been drafted for the Platte River Basin. This work is under the administration of the Missouri River Basin Commission. The study was to develop a land and water resources management plan for the Basin. Public meetings are scheduled to review the plan and recommendations in detail.

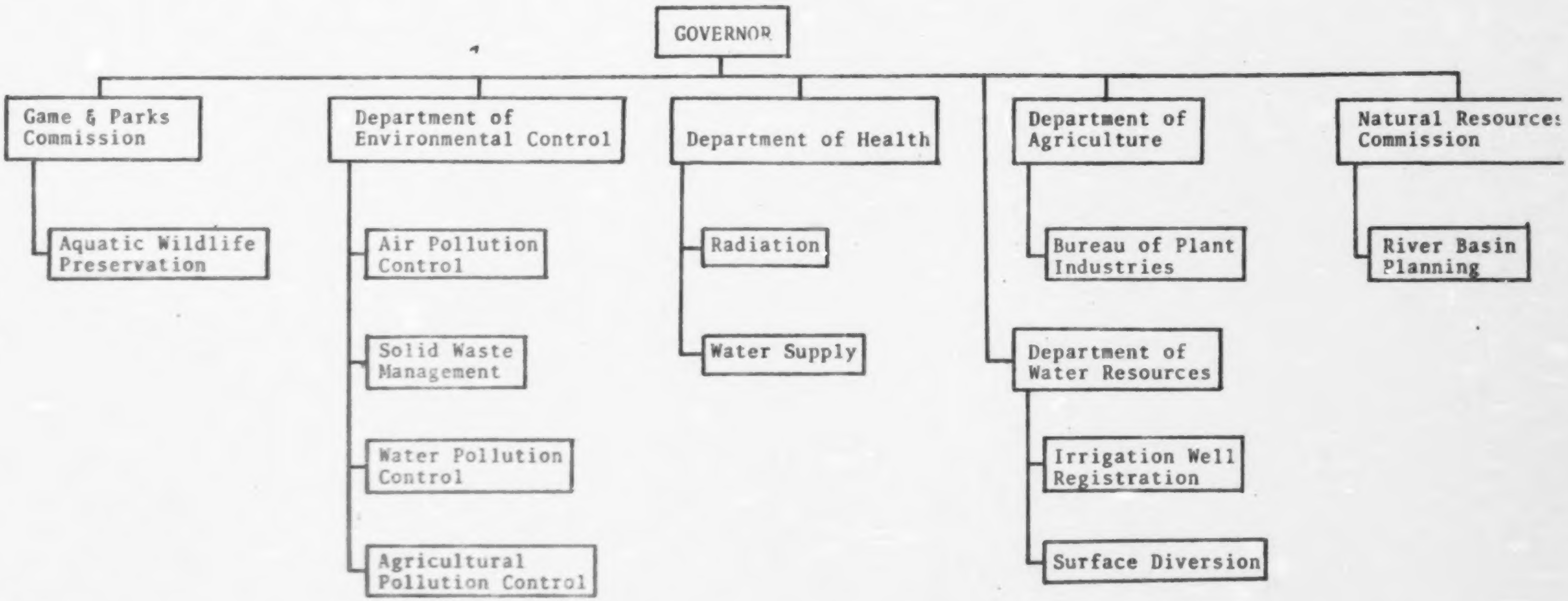
The State of Nebraska was officially authorized to assume the NPDES program on June 12, 1974.

The electrical energy needs are currently being met. The State has two nuclear power plants.

A portion of the FY-1975 construction grant allocation of $20.89 million remains unobligated for FY-1976. These funds were allocated to the states in accordance with the 1973 "Needs Survey" required by PL 92-500. A total of $9 billion has been released to the Agency for grants in FY-1976 and the Nebraska share of this is $38.54 million. Allocations were made according to existing formulas for FY-1973, 1974 and 1975 distribution since the funds were authorized for those years but had not been released by the President. FY-1976 funds are not subject to reallotment until September 30, 1977.

PL 92-500 does not authorize grant funds beyond those now allocated.

NEBRASKA


GOVERNOR
Game & Parks Commission
Aquatic Wildlife Preservation
Department of Environmental Control
Air Pollution Control
Solid Waste Management
Water Pollution Control
Agricultural Pollution Control
Department of Health
Radiation
Water Supply
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industries
Department of Water Resources
Irrigation Well Registration
Surface Diversion
Natural Resource
Commission
River Basin Planning

Director
Department of Environmental Control
Box 94653 State House Station
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
402/471-2186

PROGRAM GRANTS

State Program Grants are administered by the Department of Environmental Control. Air, Water, and Solid Waste program grant authorities are PL 91-604, PL 92-500, and PL 91-512, respectively. Federal Program Grant funds for FY-1976 are:

Air	
State	$170,503
Local	
Lincoln, FY-1975	61,400
Omaha, CY-1974	82,562
Water Pollution	
State	$459,900
Solid Wastes	
State	$46,176

Program grants under PL 93-523 should be available to States during FY-1976 to support supervision of public water systems.

PLANNING

Thirteen river basin plans are to be completed in accordance with Section 303e of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Six plans have been completed in FY-1975 and the balance are scheduled for completion prior to the end of FY-1976.

Nebraska has delineated 17 water supply limited segments. Waste load allocation efforts have been completed in these segments for use in preparation of basin plans.

There have been no designated areas for Section 208 areawide planning to date. A public hearing was held in Lincoln regarding possible designations.

The State is in the process of delineating facility planning areas. Initially these delineations will be made in the SMSA areas and other metropolitan areas for which regional facilities are considered a possibility.

An urban study is nearing completion in the Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan area. This study also includes a wastewater management study which will evaluate combined sewer problems in both Omaha and Council Bluffs.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The State of Nebraska Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted to EPA on January 28, 1972, was essentially approved on May 31, 1972, after Federal regulations were promulgated to correct its regulatory deficiencies (40 CFR Part 52). The Department of Environmental Control (DEC) has adopted amendments to their regulations and submitted them to EPA as a SIP revision. EPA has reviewed these regulatory amendments and determined that, with the exception of the requirements of significant deterioration and maintenance of ambient air quality, all of the regulatory deficiencies in the SIP have been corrected. A formal approval of these amendments will be published in the Federal Register in the near future.

The DEC has adopted and is presently implementing indirect source review regulations. These regulations are included in the amendments mentioned above and will be approved by EPA.

The DEC analyzed the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and determined that the existing SIP plus the Federal NSPS and motor source emission controls were adequate to maintain the NAAQS through 1985. However, in reviewing the DEC analysis, the EPA determined that based upon more recent ambient air quality data and the analysis prepared by the State of Iowa for the Iowa portion of the Metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs SMSA, that Omaha did have the potential for violating NAAQS for particulate matter. The Metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs Interstate SMSA has been designated as an AQMA for particulate matter and will be analyzed in more detail during the next year. If this analysis also indicates that the NAAQS will be exceeded an Air Quality Maintenance Plan will be required.

The DEC has adopted the Federal NSPS and NESHAPS and has requested delegation of EPA enforcement authority. The EPA Regional Office is currently in the process of finalizing the authority for five of the twelve source categories for which NSPS have been promulgated and the NESHAPS. A delegation of EPA enforcement authority for the remaining seven source categories for which NSPS have been promulgated as soon as a request is received from DEC.

A Federal Energy Administration (FEA) order prohibiting the Nebraska Public Power District, Sheldon Plant, at Hallam from burning gas or oil has been issued. The EPA Regional Office is presently in the process of evaluating the air pollution impact of total conversion to coal firing for this plant.

Ambient air quality data from 46 Nebraska sampling sites are submitted to the EPA Regional Office on a quarterly basis for storage in the National Aerometric Data Bank. The data submitted are reviewed and compared with applicable primary (public health) and secondary (public welfare) ambient air quality standards. The State adopted new particulate regulations on February 22, 1974, and it is expected that enforcement of these regulations will provide the basis for improved air quality throughout the State. However, in some areas of the State it may be very difficult to achieve the short-term particulate standards because of the fugitive dust created by unpaved roads and agricultural operations.

Analysis of Nebraska air quality data shows that the national primary standard for suspended particulate will not be attained in 1975 in any of the Nebraska air quality control regions. Under the EPA guidelines for determining attainment or non-attainment, if one site in an air quality control region exceeds the standard, the region is considered a non-attainment area.

Adequate progress toward achievement of the standards is being made for other pollutants and no transportation control plans have been required.

A total of $334,567 is available for support of State and local control agencies during FY-1976. The following table summarizes the funding history of these agencies since FY-1973:

Agency	Fiscal Year	Non-Fed. Funds	Federal Funds	Total
DEC	1973	$25,824	$77,472	$103,296
	1974	36,375	109,125	145,500
	1975	51,577	155,072	206,649
	1976	115,889	220,408	336,297
Omaha	1973	71,456	127,281	198,738
	1974	79,700	117,803	195,503
	1975	88,000	88,000	176,000
	1976	103,581	114,159	217,740
Lincoln-Lancaster County	1973	44,164	44,164	88,286
	1974	46,455	68,054	114,509
	1975	46,455	68,054	114,509

NOTE: Funds awarded the State include funds to be used by Lincoln-Lancaster County.

The State and two local agencies devote 28.3 man-years to the control of air pollution in the State. DEC is developing regulations to control emission sources in Out-State Nebraska. Such regulations were formerly prohibited by the "Wyoming Clause" contained in the State Law. Current manpower and funds are inadequate to effectively enforce emission regulations throughout the State.

The State agency relies heavily upon the two local agencies for enforcement in their area of jurisdiction and for laboratory support.

EPA Regional Office has provided contractual assistance to the State to develop a data processing system that will enable them to readily comply with SIP reporting requirements.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Five hundred forty-five grants totaling $77.7 million have been awarded to Nebraska since 1956. Of the total, nearly $30.2 million in grants covering 50 projects have been awarded from FY-1973, FY-1974 and FY-1975 allocations.

The State established priority list, which follows, shows projects approved for funding in FY-1976. The unobligated FY-1975 and FY-1976 allocations will be used to fund these projects.

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
First Congressional District			
Nebraska City	2, Secondary Fac.	2,470	262
Hebron	3, Secondary Fac.	268	170
Humboldt	3, Secondary Fac.	225	200
Wakefield	3, Exp. Secondary Fac.	220	220
Palisade	3, Secondary Fac.	90	63
Newman Grove	3 Exp. Secondary Fac.	200	149
Cedar Bluffs	3, Secondary Fac.	173	126
Dodge	3, Exp. secondary fac.	234	170
Waverly	3, Exp. secondary fac.	654	452
Beatrice	3, Interceptor	235	190
North Bend	2, exp. secondary fac.	108	16
Pawnee City	3, exp. secondary fac.	252	150
Schuyler	1, Exp. secondary fac.	576	43
South Sioux City	1, Interceptor,force main	500	50
Seward	1, exp. secondary fac.	1,742	131
Nebraska City	3, secondary fac.	2,470	1,850
Dakota City	3, secondary fac.	285	214
Lincoln	2, secondary fac.	11,130	494
Hickman	3, exp. secondary fac.	284	213
Schuyler	3, exp. secondary fac.	576	432
Beatrice	2, exp. secondary fac.	2,046	170

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Yutan	3, exp. sec. fac.	350	263
Seward	3, exp. sec. fac.	1,742	1,307
Wahoo	3, int.	215	161
Stella	3, exp. sec. fac.	108	81
Davenport	3, exp. sec. fac.	100	75
Shickley	3, exp. sec. fac.	170	128
Malcolm	3, sec. fac.	150	113
Wahoo	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Wayne	2, exp. sec. fac.	150	15
Madison	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Syracuse	1, exp. sec. fac.	15	3
Plymouth	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Falls City	1, exp. sec. fac.	15	3
Dawson	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Pender	2, exp. sec. fac.	10	8
Geneva	2, exp. sec. fac.	50	38
Norfolk	3, disinf. & int.	1,000	750
Sprague	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Randolph	1, exp. sec. fac.		
DeWitt	2, exp. sec. fac.	50	38
Bellwood	1, exp. sec. fac.	25	4
Talmage	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Bancroft	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Unadilla	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Henderson	3, exp. sec. fac.	150	112
Wisner	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Friend	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Clarkson	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Clatonia	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Milford	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Winslow	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Brainard	1, exp. sec. fac.	7	2
Valparaiso	1, disinf. fac.		
Pleasantdale	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Niobrara	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Carleton	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Verdon	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Beemer	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Pilger	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Goehner	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Alexandria	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Ceresco	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	3
Sterling	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Ashland	2, relief sewer & outfall	8	2

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Second Congressional District			
Plattsmouth	2, sec. fac.	2,816	301
Valley	2, rebuild sec. fac.	715	80
Eagle	3, sec. fac.	280	202
Murdock	1, exp. sec. fac.	43	3
Elmwood	1, exp. sec. fac.	330	33
Bellevue No. 1	3, sec. fac.	2,204	1,653
Plattsmouth	3, sec. fac.	2,816	2,100
Valley	3, rebuild sec. fac.	715	536
North Bend	3, exp. sec. fac.	200	150
Decatur	3, sec. fac.	210	158
Greenwood	3, exp. sec. fac.	312	234
Murdock	3, exp. sec. fac.	150	113
Sarpy Co. SID #14	3, outfall sewer	241	181
Weeping Water	3, exp. sec. fac.	350	262
Cedar Creek	3, sec. fac.	624	468
Elmwood	3, exp. sec. fac.	330	247
Omaha Grit Chambers	3, grit separators	4,000	3,000
Omaha Mo.R. Plt.	3, sec. fac.	6,600	4,950
Ft. Calhoun	1, exp. sec. fac.	15	3
Douglas Co. SID #57	3, exp. sec. fac.	200	150
Bennington	3, disinf. fac.	30	23

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Douglas Co. SID #206	2, exp. sec. fac.	25	4
Oakland	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Douglas Co. SID #177	3, disinf. fac.	18	13
Craig	3, new sec. fac.	150	113
Tekamah	1, exp. sec. fac.		
	Third Congressional District		
Scottsbluff	2, exp. sec. fac.	3,454	382
Elwood	2, exp. sec. fac.	217	19
Grand Island	2, exp. sec. fac.	960	144
Wood River	3, sec. fac.	214	155
North Platte	3, exp. sec. fac.	161	114
Scottsbluff	3, exp. sec. fac.	3,454	2,600
Elwood	3, exp. sec. fac.	217	165
North Platte	3, exp. sec. fac.	3,500	2,625
Valentine	3, sec. fac.	426	320
Cambridge	3, exp. sec. fac.	112	84
Stratton	3, exp. sec. fac.	188	141
Gibbon	3, exp. sec. fac.	487	362
Alma	3, exp. sec. fac.	180	135
Superior	3, exp. sec. fac.	300	225
Wilber	3, exp. sec. fac.	547	410

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Duncan	3, exp. sec. fac.	210	158
Stromsburg	3, exp. sec. fac.	106	79
Bristow	3, sec. fac.	106	79
Columbus	3, int.	1,133	850
Bartley	3, sec. fac.	150	113
Ogallala #1	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Holdrege	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Central City	2, exp. sec. fac.	100	10
Gering	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Merriman	3, sec. fac. & int.	150	113
Melbeta	3, sec. fac.	100	75
Neligh	1, exp. sec. fac.	25	2
Minatare	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Mitchell	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Cozad	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Oshkosh	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Bridgeport	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Ogallala #2	3, disinf. fac.	5	4
Eustis	2, new sec. fac.	30	22
Blue Hill	2, new sec. fac.	30	22
Chadron	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Sidney	3, disinf. fac.	30	23

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Hastings	2, exp. sec. fac.	75	57
Humphrey	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Columbus	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Broadwater	3, exp. sec. fac.	100	75
Broken Bow	1, exp. sec. fac.		
McCook	2, exp. sec. fac.	80	60
Stapleton	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Lodgepole	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Arnold	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Thedford	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Terrytown	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Arcadia	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Pleasanton	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Maywood	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Lyman	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Brady	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Callaway	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Sargent	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Republican City	3, exp. sec. fac.	90	68
Kimball #1	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Aurora	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Clay Center	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2

NEBRASKA CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

FY-1976 Priority List

Applicant	Project Step-Type	Est. Total Cost (000)	Est. Grant (000)
Henry	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Lawrence	2, new sec. fac.	15	3
Edgar	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Ansley	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Potter	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Trenton	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Inman	3, new sec. fac.	150	113
Elgin	2, new sec. fac.	60	45
O'Neill	3, disinf. fac.	30	23
Ravenna	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Osceola	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Litchfield	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Harvard	1, exp. sec. fac.	5	2
Genoa	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Ord	1, exp. sec. fac.		
Spalding	1, new sec. fac.		
Overton	1, exp. sec. fac.	10	2
Monroe	1, exp. sec. fac.	50	10

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PROGRAM

State of Nebraska

1. Permits to be issued (estimated) 7-31-75:

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	273	5
b. Municipal	0	0
Sub-Total	273	5
Total	278	

2. Permits issued as of 7-31-75:

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	607	34
b. Municipal	303	96
Sub-Total	910	130
Total	1040 1/	

3. Public Notices issued as of 7-31-75 :

	Minor	Major
a. Non-Municipal*	615	34
b. Municipal	323	96
Sub-Total	938	130
Total	1068	

*Non-municipal includes industrial, agricultural, and federal facilities.

1/ Figures includes reissued permits.

The State of Nebraska was officially authorized to assume the NPDES program on June 12, 1974.

PESTICIDES

The Department of Agriculture has been designated by the Governor as having primary responsibility.

Cooperative Relationship-EPA/USDA. There exists an excellent working relationship between the agency and the University of Nebraska Extension Service group. EPA participates in meetings each year to update the current position of EPA and have a continuing exchange of actions, changes in regulations, state needs, etc.

During 1972 and 1973 EPA cooperated with the Nebraska Division of Aeronautics and the Nebraska Aerial Applicators Association at their annual convention to apprise them of the current legal status of the industry under the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA).

The State currently operates under the Nebraska Economic Poisons and Devices Law. This Act is patterned from the Model Act which conformed to the 1947 FIFRA. During FY-1974 and FY-1975, we participated in legislative hearings on updated legislation that would suffice under the FEPCA. We anticipate passage of a version of this Act during the next session of the legislature.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

1. Epply Airfield, Omaha

A draft EIS was prepared for relocation of levees to prepare the site for future expansion. Although EIS stated that this work was for eventual expansion of facility, it did not discuss noise and air pollution effects of the expansion. EPA rated the EIS as inadequate because it did not include the effects of future expansion.

2. FAS Route 28, Scottsbluff County

EPA rated the project "environmentally unsatisfactory" in its review of the draft EIS because of the probable degradation of wetlands due to construction of a new bridge over the North Platte River.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 60 Federal facilities in the State. The EPA has issued six National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Most of the Federal facilities do not have a discharge to the receiving waters; thus there is no need for a NPDES permit.

Offutt Air Force Base has a well operated secondary waste treatment plant which discharges to Papillion Creek. The base discharges inadequately treated photo laboratory wastes into the creek. Silver recovery is practiced, but the wastes remain high in other pollutants. Offutt Air Force Base is on a compliance schedule as required by their NPDES permit to eliminate all discharges to Papillion Creek by connecting to the Papillion Creek Interceptor. They are ahead of schedule and plan to have all work completed by December 31, 1975.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The State program consists of five professional and one clerical position. District office support adds an additional 1.0 manyear. The State budget for FY-1976 is approximately $146,321 including $51,176 from a Federal solid waste management planning grant.

The Department of Environmental Control, Solid Waste Division, completed the State Solid Waste Management Plan in January 1974 and the Governor adopted it as the official State plan. The plan documents state and local problems including the need for new State legislation requiring local solid waste management plans, permits for solid waste processing and disposal facilities; and the need for increased state manpower and funding for local technical assistance, plan review, and enforcement.

The major problems are lack of effective legislation and lack of problem recognition by State administrators and legislators. The existing solid waste permit program has obtained adequate facilities to serve only 35% of the state's population. Present legislation is contained in Sections 81-1501 through 81-1522, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1971, as amended. Proposed legislation was introduced during FY-1975; however, the Unicameral postponed action on the bill.

The Department of Environmental Control will undertake a local solid waste planning program through technical assistance to local agencies, a hazardous waste planning effort, a resource recovery stimulation program, and an expanded training project during FY-1976. The local planning effort will include development of a model plan and planning documents in a two-county area in order to demonstrate the feasibility to the legislature. The hazardous waste efforts include a survey of generators, evaluation of state control methods, and development of a long-range state strategy. The training efforts will concentrate on collector safety through a technical school.

Federal financial and technical assistance, in its various forms, is being provided the State. The Department of Environmental Control has an active planning grant through FY-1976.

Keep Omaha Beautiful operates a paper recycling program with some success. Junked cars are being recycled more readily in connection with a new steel mill in Norfolk. The Department of Environmental Control anticipates working with the major population areas to promote increased resource recovery programs.

RADIATION

The Nebraska Department of Health is the State radiation control agency.

The State has issued some 90 radioactive materials licenses under a Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreement.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has five licenses and there are 25 radium sources. There are six particle accelerators, 950 medical X-ray machines and 925 dental X-ray machines. Sources of nonionizing radiation are 234 broadcast transmitters, 1084 microwave towers, and 30 fixed radar installations.

There are no radioactive disposal sites in the State.

The Fort Calhoun Station, built by the Omaha Public Power District, is in operation near Omaha. The Cooper Nuclear Station, built by the Nebraska Public Power District, is in operation near Brownville.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Control is the State noise control agency. Mutually, we have worked on review of environmental impact statements, complaint problems and measuring techniques. Nebraska is in the process of enforcing noise control legislation for motor vehicles with a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more. There is a need for additional legislation and resources to improve their noise program.

Major communities in Nebraska that have been engaged in development of noise control ordinances in the past year are Omaha, Bellevue and Sarpy County.

RADIATION

The Nebraska Department of Health is the State radiation control agency.

The State has issued some 90 radioactive materials licenses under a Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreement.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has five licenses and there are 25 radium sources. There are six particle accelerators, 950 medical X-ray machines and 925 dental X-ray machines. Sources of nonionizing radiation are 234 broadcast transmitters, 1084 microwave towers, and 30 fixed radar installations.

There are no radioactive disposal sites in the State.

The Fort Calhoun Station, built by the Omaha Public Power District, is in operation near Omaha. The Cooper Nuclear Station, built by the Nebraska Public Power District, is in operation near Brownville.

NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Control is the State noise control agency. Mutually, we have worked on review of environmental impact statements, complaint problems and measuring techniques. Nebraska is in the process of enforcing noise control legislation for motor vehicles with a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or more. There is a need for additional legislation and resources to improve their noise program.

Major communities in Nebraska that have been engaged in development of noise control ordinances in the past year are Omaha, Bellevue and Sarpy County.

WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply Program is administered by a section of the State Health Department. There were no legal statutes governing public water supplies, however, the last legislative session provided for mandatory fluoridation of public water supplies.

Five professionals at the State level staff the Water Supply Program for the entire state from the central office. They review plans and specifications for water wells, water treatment plants, storage facilities, distribution systems for public water supplies, and public swimming pools. Annual inspections of water supplies are made by the engineers as time permits. Every 18 to 24 months surveys of public water supplies are made, samples are collected from each of the communities' supplies and taken to the State Health Department Laboratory. Bacteriological analyses are done on a regular basis and a limited chemical analysis is done every three years.

All but three of the community supplies use ground water as a source. Samples for chemical analyses are collected from each municipal well by state personnel. Analyses are made for alkalinity, hardness, conductivity, total solids, sodium, calcium, iron, pH, manganese, fluoride, chloride, sulfate, and nitrate. An excess of 1,500 municipal wells are analyzed over each three year period. Raw surface water sources are analyzed annually. The State laboratory does not have the capability to check heavy metals or organic chemicals on a routine basis. University of Nebraska or Metropolitan Utilities District facilities can be used for special or limited investigations.

The Water Supply Program personnel conduct training programs in the field for community water system operators. This training aids the operator in becoming certified under the Nebraska Voluntary Operator Certification Program (sponsored by the Nebraska Section of the American Water Works Association in cooperation with the State Health Department and the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Nebraska).

The bacteriological analyses of public water supply samples are handled primarily by the State Health Department Laboratory at Lincoln and the State Branch Laboratory at Scottsbluff. The Bacteriological Laboratory at the University of Nebraska, three county health centers, and two water plants perform a limited number of bacteriological examinations.